laves!

OEMS.

the Perfe

of Jackson,
Gear Louise,
William Bassett.

M. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

vol. XIII .-- NO. 25.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the South Carolina Advocate. church in Relation to Domestic Slavery. ed, last week, the position occupied by the magistrate. exhibition of scriptural principles, if tion to render a cheerful and consci e to the civil power, in all things he province of the State, then is it ethodist E. Church to maintain domestic slavery, at the Church ought not, if it enwards of 2.800,000 souls. of immortal beings, how large in the providence of God, withas at present occupied by the Largely upwards of one hone hably, are embraced within fluences which she communiwowed relation to the Statesociety-her sympathies and ritual and imthe southern States, nearly to l-wortny of the soul of the interest, identified with its re, in weal or woe, the fate the Methodist Church the access to the slave

country, and, by consequence, ac-

rom these scriptural and avowed part of the General Conference, arily to an abandonment of the ids of slaves who, at present, come f the Church's influ would have to be connectional union of the Church up. What, in the former case, to any body? Rather, how deo the myriads of negroes who Methodist Churches, receive the e hands of these ministers, and on are pointed to heaven's gate by the ought them to Christ! How piercld rend the sky upon such a unutterable the agonies that man's heart in parting forever chers! And who would step by the vacuum left by the exile of God knows, there is little enough Would the withdrawal of ninisters tend to multiply the Attached as are the south principle and in heart, to the and general onion of the Church; have submitted to former outrages feelings and character, for the sake of ready as they would be to stand by the united Church in the darkest nost disastrous field of battle; yet, ple perish, and the long-gloved eastern, western, northern and southern the great Methodist family go to the ner than desert the post which nce has assigned them in the sol-o salvation! Try the experiment our northern friends shall find but and one determination on this point, is enough to stir one's blood, to lister to cal cant of our modern soi-disant

What care they for his real his conversion to God, his contented his calling, his peaceful departure, with we of immortality piercing the entrance to readed vale, his everlasting salvation in the salvation above? Why, these are all trifles air, weighed against their abstractions. hey are so taken up with his civil rela-bind him to God and immortality. Alack, e their hands! Aye, 'first pure, then is their very motto and rally-cry. But or thought what it is to be pure from all men, either literally or spiritually Suppose their revolutionary measures -while they gloated over the picture with smoking ruins, towns sacked, woated-would there be any conceivable adws up in its importance every other conthe salvation of men's souls? Pure introops, untaught, unpardoned, so condition—the clank of chains they never grinding of a voke they never felt-migh you with engines of popular declamaovement, and a be recognized as the getters-up rch be gratified, the best, the most ef must God-honored system of religious for the salvation of the negro race that seen, might go to pieces to-morrow. in upon society, because you choose nists, to meddle with matters which the diremorseless wickedness in the whole

cing the impression among weak-mind-at fellowship with southern Methodists manination! We were amused to read our late exchanges, the resolutions published by certain saintly Eastern by which they bound themselves in the un, to shut out from pulpit and commu y southern preacher who might chance to the land of steady habits. We thought e only practicable to transport these good one heads sympathize so much with their is, into one of our rice-field negro missions, y them from sunrise to sunset, alongside ry in his tour of plantation-visitations, them listen to his six or eight sermons on day; hear his catechising of the children, m into one and another smoked-dyed cabin, me, and another of his flock—the aged, the driver of his flock—the resurrest ng; talking of Jesus and the resurrec if we could so far purge the jaun-as to make these lackadaisical sentimenthe smile of gladness with which such bailed, and the fixed attention with which the gospel thus preached to the poor ed; could they hear the songs of thanksing up from the hearts of these sons of ned the missionary, as God's if glad tidings for them—perhaps the which lately cried—'Stand by, I am ho-ou,' might feel abashed. Perhaps our to conclude, that this calu eirs was likely to be a better, holi sacrificing, heaven-honored man, than anctimonious selves. Perhaps the very be, with pharisaic contempt, had spurned his from the temple and altar of God, might bod ground to fear, that in heaven they might





OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1843.

THELIBERATOR

Wesleyan Convention -- Irish Repeat--Odd Fellowship.

But we are extending our remarks to an unwar-

rantable length. Let the importance of the subject be our apology. It is getting to be a matter of life and death, and we may hold our peace no longer. On the ministers of the gospel in general—on the Methodist ministry in particular, the religious in-

Emigration, or Running Away.

The abolitionists have always been the hot opp

greater perverseness than this?

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

break out in all the varied forms of enthusiasm fanaticism. Strangers wondered last week, to

sing their respective tenets, as though the very frame and life of society depended upon the triumph

calm and sober strength, and embrace a large por

From the Boston Pilot.

tion of the intelligence and wealth of Boston.

Boston, June 8, 1843.

UTICA. June 9, 1843. DEAR GARRISON :

struction of the two millions and a half of our col-ored population depends. Our missions sweep the sea-coast from Cape Fear to Pensacola; and our missionaries are in every direction, going out after these multitudes, who are as sheep not having a shepherd. They face fog and fever,—peril health and life in this work. Their ministry is, to a large extent, owned of God. The awakenings and conversions, the consistent lives and happy deaths, that are the results, prove that God owns and sanctions their efforts. The Great Master is eminently with them. The desert blooms at their approach; and all the observable fruits which attest a heaven-sent, true discovering the consistent lives and happy deaths, that are the results, prove that God owns and sanctions which efforts. The Great Master is eminently with them. The desert blooms at their approach; and all the observable fruits which attest a heaven-sent, true discovering the large one, will not allow more than a synopsis of the large one, will not allow more than a synopsis of the Our city has been the scene of transactions of someministry, ripen around them. And yet, not only do self-styled successors of the Apostles affect to contemn these pious labors, and turn over to uncovenanted mercies, the self-sacrificing men who, at the call of the Lord Christ, have left all to follow him, —but, unkindest cut of all, brethren of the same

communion anathematize them; call upon them to repent or be damned; and the very press of the Church is levelled against them with reckless doing, have given it stability and force. It will be violence. elence. Men, who would sooner see the nein perdition than soil their dainty fingers
contact with him; who would as soon dream of walking into the crater of Vesuvius as go into a bear in mind that they were Methodists; and, with negro-cabin to pray with a dying slave, if it had to all their improvements upon the old Episcopul scheme be done at the dead hour of night, or under a sum- - and they have made many-they clung to John mer sun in a sickly climate, and at the risk of life;
—these are the people who declaim so loudly against the sin of slavery; who are the getters-up more, to say of and about him as of Christ. The egainst the sin of slavery; who are the getters-up of incendiary publications, and insulting petitions; Convention was a large one, and comprised a fair who, in a word, are too much of saints to remain in number of men of talent. Orange Scott was Presifellowship with a church which is strenuously and dent of the body, and showed himself prompt and successfully laboring to subserve the best interests of the colored race, for time and eternity:—and laboring too, with the broad seal of God's blessing Tis hard to speak in measured terms of so erality of their discipline and general organization over the old Church has been made; but this only led me, when told of it, to express my surprise at the fact; for their present organization is a complete lumber yard. I could as soon join the Odd Fellows, as to belong to a church whose discipline is as cumberthe blacks do not go to Liberia freely, but from compulsion, as the alternative of slavery; and another is, that colonization, (as they say,) can never be a removed for slavery in the II. State. But latted they grand defect in their scheme is, a recognition of the edy for slavery in the U. States. But, latterly, they have hit upon a plan which they work at with great carnestness, viz. the assisting of negroes to run away legislative power as belonging to the Church; and the principle once admitted, that men have the right carnestness, viz. the assisting of negroes to ran away to Canada. It strikes us that their plan of colonization is quite as objectionable on the two grounds nity to practise it, and the result is shown in overmentioned as the other. The superiority of their action. The restraints are as visible around each one who joins, as are the shackles and thumb-screws on

their colonists run away, while those to Africa go, not merely by their own desire, but with the free a slave plantation. onsent and blessing of their masters. If one planconsent and blessing of their masters. It one planter is willing to give his slaves their freedom, upon ter is willing to give his slaves their freedom, upon condition that they can be assisted to go to the only spot in the world where they can be made The man who towered head and shoulders above really free, the abolitionists reject the proposal, as him above many others in talent, but in originality, in he contrivance of Satan to perpetuate slavery, and cave the negroes as they found them, in slavery.

In above many others in talent, but in originality, in native genius, in influence, he was far above any man cave the negroes as they found them, in slavery.

In above many others in talent, but in originality, in native genius, in influence, he was far above any man cave the negroes as they found them, in slavery. If another planter holds his negroes fast, but they are willing to try the hazards of the chase to Canhundred pounds, has a thick, bushy head of grey hair, ada, Abolition jumps into the benevolent plan at once, sets up all night wate above ground carriages, and when the negro is safely landed in the cold dominions of Victoria, counts that benevolence has achieved a victory. In Liberia, a negro is a free man, and as good as any body. No monopoly of caste or rank stands between him and the highest office in the State. The climate is mild, and suited to his habits; the soil is productive: churches the speaks with simplicity and directness, is a fair reasoner, very quaint though apt in his illustrations, and has a voice such as a Methodist minister. has a very large face, Irish in its outlines, is six feet ed to his habits; the soil is productive; churches tions, and has a voice such as a Methodist minister, ed to his habits; the soil is productive; churches and schools invite him to improvement, and the whose templa was the open air, and whose sounding whole array of circumstances urges him to rejoice, board were the heavens over his head, would need. and press on to a still better condition. In Canada he is a negro, marked for degradation. The slavery concerned, but sectarianism clings to him so that it of prejudice, about which so much complaint is made, of prejudice, about which so much complaint is made, still presses upon him. He can aspire to no important office; he can never be an equal with any but those of his own color. Under these circumstances, is unnecessary to speak. He is known as a warmacrease, and the race multi-

but in Canada, the numbers can only be kept way and sphere of action. good by a rapid immigration, as is the case in our own free States. Did fanaticism ever produce The great and glaring defect in this movement is, its sectarianism. It exhibited itself on every occasion at which I was present. 'I am a Methodist,' constituted the chief charm of each man's exordium or neroration. Beyond this, it seemed impossible for them to cast their thoughts up to the sublime and thrilling This, while it is a city prominent for morality, actruth that they were Christians, and that in the ligh tivity, and prosperity, is also not less distinguished for conflicting opinions, and the extremes of radicalof this pure doctrine, clearly perceived and properly sm. Notions of all sorts are here fermenting, and appreciated, their distinctiveness to other Christians would have melted away; and they would have been singular only by a comparison with those who did not serve the audiences here assembled of the Orthodox, Unitarians, Universalists, Baptists, Episcopa-lians, abolitionists, (of both descriptions.) Fourierites, Millerites, Temperance men, and Mormons, discus-

profess Christianity. On Sunday, June 4, Edward Smith preached. The great proposition which he broached, and which he clearly and fully sustained, was, that Christians should hold no Christian fellowship with sin. He declared of their particular sentiments. The proceedings of evangelical Christians for the great cause of benev-olence as connected with Foreign Missions, the that this idea, fully embodied and practised by the New School Methodists, would preserve them from distribution of Bibles and tracts, &c. were of deep deterioration, and that because all other sects had over interest, and showed that reason and piety still looked this idea to it was their exhaustion to be atgreatly predominated in this city of the Puritans. The Unitarians also proceed in their efforts with a what they must maintain, and if they were not prewhat they must maintain, and if they were not prepared to do this, they had better not have met. boldly charged John Wesley with overlooking this Garrisonianism, being now fairly and entirely di-vorced from all the organized institutions of reli-gion and government, will be left to wauder off and structing early Methodists to maintain their connecdie in the darkness of its origin. It may become toon with the English Established church, and sit under open, avowed infidelity, or, probably, tired of its own follies and lunacy, come back to wiser thoughts, Now, I confess to you, that this idea of a perfect reand the true ways and methods of philanthropy. Of and the true ways and inclineds or pinatony.

this you may be sure, the people of New-England ligion is what has constituted my chief consolation for are not speedily to forsake their churches, dismiss their ministers, abandon all their staid customs and that claims or secures less. He is no christian who is habits, and turn from all the objects they now venerate, to worship supremely, and in one indiscriminate mass, the idol of abolitionism. All New-Englicensed to commit one transgression; and he understands not the economy of Christianity, who supposes land is anti-slavery, but so only, as it is patriotic and that for sins committed, human church discipline is the christian.

It is not easy for me to perceive how a perfect and sinless religion, and a strict and Argus-eyed church THE ABOLITIONISTS are making a trenendous effort to poison the minds of the people of Ireland, with regard to the conduct and opinions of their countrymen in the United States. They have recently sent an address to the Loyal National Recently sent an address to the Loyal National Repeal Association upon the subject, and though it is not; we are at a loss to conceive) we suspect it is prolific in libels and defamation of the Irishmen of America. If O'Connell be among Christians on earth. Sins there cannot be; mation of the Irishmen of America. If O'Connell and his associates are misled by the rampant faranticism of this set of men, it must be the source of deep sorrow to all true friends of Ireland, and if will of the creature, in the will of his Saviour, which or deep sorrow to all true friends of freiand, and it under the excitement attendant upon the falsely colored pictures of the abolitionists, they are betrayed into any violent attack upon the American people and their countrymen here, it cannot but have a painful influence. It should be kept steadily in fetter its genius, they clip its locks of strength, they view, however, under all circumstances of chagrin and disappointment, that we labor for Ireland, and facements, to contend against sharp-sighted and wily enemies. A church is in the view of the New Tests. We know of but one course to extirpute the malevolent influences thus enkindled by the violence of the pretended friends of the slave. And that is, that the Executive Committee, about to assemble in New-York, should take deliberately into consideration the expediency of writing an address to the people of Ireland, for the purpose of purging them of false inpressions with regard to our sentiments on this question. Such a duty, assigned to a capable committee who will act promptly on the subject, will be productive of the happiest results. We know of but one course to extirpate the ma-

Christian is one who acknowledges as Christians, all whom Christ so acknowledges, and who uses the church as an instrumentality for perfecting, and giving publicity and permanency to such testimony. A Christian is one who, having the spirit of Christ himself, refuses to belong to an association which debars him from fellowshipping his brother, because that brother may differ from him in meats and drinks. If he makes subordinate questions paramount, and paramount questions subordinate, if Isas are permitted to precede love and union, then is he a Methodist or an 1st of some sort, but not a Christian. He may be a good man, and be saved: for with how much sin salgood man, and be saved; for with how much sin sal. ance, and good-will towards each other. vation is compatible, is not my business to decide, but God has already settled the question, that Christianity and sin are incompatibilities. You can, therefore, judge ow oveful this seceding movement will be when I tell you it contemplates no object to be promoted, inconsistent with Methodism. They will be Metho-the edification (1) of the church, for this body to take dist Abolitionists, Methodist Reformers, Methodist any action on the subject.' Christians; but, alas! how little they know of the joy of being governed by principles, as wide in their Baxter Dickinson, D. D. aims as the wretchedness of the race, and by motives William Wisner, D. D. D. D. H. Riddle, D. D. as strong as the redemption of the word is important. They will do good, doubtless, but far less good than though they were more catholic. But men will reform only by inches; so we must be patient. Thank Ezra Styles Ely, D. D. heaven! truth is omnipotent, and so can afford to be long-suffering. They are to be praised for two things. They have delivered themselves from slavery and the E. Young,

and Odd Fellows. Of the first, I have but little to say, farther than that their enthusiasm is praiseworthy. They manifest a devotion which is greatly to be admired. Poor men many of them are-very poor, indeed; yet they give their fifty cents or their dollar with great cheer- Norman Kellogg, fulness. They seem to feel that, though exiled from Erin, and destined never more to traverse hor soil, if the monument to her independence is ever to be raised, they must be co-workers in the effort. I would that some of our close-fingered abolitionists, whose that some of the lies of devotion to liberty is that of the lips ; who cry out-HARD TIMES!' in their sleep, if fancy but paints the form of a friend soliciting and for a fugitive from slavery, upon the net-work of their imagination, could see W. C. Boyce, throw us all into the shade. I am heartily ashamed S. H. Gridley, when I see how the poor laborer goes with only two Desph Myers meals a day, so that his country may lift up her bowed E. T. Hall, meals a day, so that his country may lift up her bowed E. T form, and once more, with a look of imperial great- R ness, gaze upward, and give thanks to God. Ireland ust be delivered from the curse of this Union. Give her her home legislature, and it will do wonders for her; the more especially, that she is now temperate. Her star has been long dimmed, but it will, before a great length of time shall have elapsed, be in the as-

clutches of the Devil. And now to the Irish Repeal

The Odd Fellows are making great display. Rev Mr. Chapin, of Charlestown, Mass., delivered an oran at the anniversary mentioned above. It was full of words, with one great idea running through it-He labored to impress the audience with the force of be purely benevolent; to see him stagger under the Let them pursue their present policy—they are oad of his own principles ; for if all men were brethties of the suffering. His conclusion, therefore, that confidence. the brotherhood of Odd Fellows could be a benevosaid Christ. It is but a revivification of Masonry, impious maxim, 'Vox populi, vox dei.' The time and is in the hands of the priests, mostly. O! how they love and gloat over power! Poor creatures! they love and gloat over power! Poor creatures! They are becoming the contempt of the upright, the world over. Full of machinations and schemes for attaining or maintaining influence, they but become darkness. I hope you will not spare them.

Truly yours,

SELECTIONS. A Twaddling Clerical Doughface.

pro-slavery church to the claims of God and the rights

gro-hatred!

We should think that, with these churches, it of man. In the course of a twaddling speech-

Mr. Myers proceeded to say that he was willing his brother, and to 'smite' him, but only to do it as they cannot associate with the dark-complexihis brother, and to 'smite' him, but only to do it as the a 'righteous' man. He did not wish to do it unkindly, or in anger. He would ask, then, who would be most likely to form an enlightened decision, if they were called to sit on a jury to decide on the question—a northern man or a southern man? a northern pirry or a southern im? a northern of a couthern church? But it was a question not for the North and South alone, for the West was equally interested, there being many anti-slavery men there. And at the North, there were numbers of anti-slavery men there. interested, there being many anti-slavery men there. And at the North, there were numbers of anti-slavery men who left the South because they could not

been sufficiently and any answered by the Dr. Beecher.

Mr. L. solemnly declared that he had not the most remote wish that this Assembly should do aught which might have the effect of inducing his southern brethren to leave it. Nothing would give him more pain or grief than that. It had been intimated that there might be a division in the church;

But one form will insure this—and that is, the form. him more pain or grief than that. It had been intimated that there might be a division in the church;
and the questions were asked by southern brethren
— What will you do with us? Do you wish to divide?' Now, he had been sufficiently explicit on
that point. He should not regard the adoption of
these resolutions, (if they should be adopted,) as the
entering wedge of division, or looking to it. He
expressed his dissent from the opinion expressed,
that if the Assembly acted at all on this question, it
would compel a division. He was of the opinion
that should there be no action, there would be a
northern difficulty. There could be no question of
it. It was no more certain and solemn in relation
to the South, than it was in regard to the North.

Christian is one who acknowledges as Christians, all | He trusted that there would be no necessity for a

The following are the Yeas and Nays on the resolution offered by the ' Rev. Dr. Dickinson,' to wit: 'Resolved, That the Assembly do not think it for

YEAS. A. B. Lambert, Charles Wadsworth, . G. Specs, . C. Brisbin, . H Fowler, W. Y. Miller. S. Mandeville William Hill, D. D. H. A. Rowland J. W. Hall, H. Little, C. Mills, W. N. Stimpson, Bishops, which is equal to a good deliverance from the W. B. Lewis, Asa Johnson, J. A. Clark, J. N. Danforth, G. Chandler, B. J. Watlace, A. J. Leavenworth. C P. Wing, D. C. Blood, S. Taylor.

['The foregoing are all ' Reverend' gentlemen.]

NAYS. Z. Eddy. Adam Miller, R. Craiahead, J. F. Read, W. C. Clerk. L. F. Laine,
A. Benton,
A. L. Bushnell,
A. McPherson, C. Cook, L. Foster, E. Mead, W. Fithian, W. N. McHarg,

[The foregoing are all of the clerical order.] Elders .- Messrs. Moore, Gifford, Peake, Vernon, Redfield, Esty, Sanders-32.

> From the Cincinnati Philanthropist. Ecclesiastical Doings.

With a few exceptions, we think it must yet be izations, the Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Bapthis great proposition, evidently to gain upon their sympathics, and then skilfully turn them into the Odd Fellowship channel. It was pleasing to see him attempt to show that a secret society was or could be purely benevolent; to see him stagger under the and heartless. They cannot see how rapidly true ren, as he asserted, then kindness, charity, relief, were to be offered and rendered according to the necessities of the suffering. His conclusion, therefore, that the brotherhood of Odd Fellows could be a benevo-the brotherhood of O themselves, and are not stow to detect the dishon-lent institution, while it measured out its charities ac-cording to its list of enrolment, was so bare-faced a 'non sequiter,' that none but a priest would have ever in opposition to their policy, or without their aid, tohad the impudence to have offered it. For one, I think this organization should be hooted down; that every old and true-hearted anti-mason should gird to withstand ell reforms in their incipient stages, himself anew, and ferret these secret philanthropists and to ratify them only when the majority have de-out of their burrows. 'In secret have I lone nothing,'

After alluding to the shameful treatment of young McCrummel, who was some years since excluded isible in one place, ere they seek refuge again in in New-York, on account of his color, and to the recent action of the Episcopal Convention, 'giving to all the African churches the power of regulating their own affairs, instead of allowing them delegates to the Convention,' the Philanthropist says-

To say nothing of the want of common sense and A Twaddling Clerical Doughface.

Among those who participated in the discussion on slavery in the General Assembly, (New School.) was a Rev. Mr. Myers,—of Western New-York, we believe,—who pretended to be an abolitionist, but who rpeferred peace to purity, and the unity of a rotten church government is enacted in obedience to ne-

must be a subject of painful speculation, whethe their colored brethren deceased, will be raised from o make all due allowance for his southren brethren, their graves at the last day, with white or dark to make all the allowance for his solution of reference, on account of their having been accustomed to live among a slave population. It was on that ground the veins of these skin-christians, should a black alone he could bear with them, and he did not wish them to go off from him, nor did he wish to go off the veins of these skin-christians, should a black them to go off from him, nor did he wish to go off the veins of these skin-christians, should a black alone with the veins of these skin-christians, should a black alone with the veins of the others.

Of the proceedings of the Presbyterian General

of the proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assemblies, we have not yet learned much. In the North was not particularly interested in the question of slavery, as they have no slaves. Now, sidered a triumph of the anti-abolition element. The corresponding editor of the Watchman of the assertion was unfounded, because it had already been sufficiently and ably answered by his brother, Dr. Beecher.

Mr. M. solemnly declared that he had not the among their prethern seem to feel at home among their prethern of the north. We annicinate

MAINE. - A. Soule, Bath; Wm. A. Dunn, Hallowell. New-Hampshine. - N. P. Rogere, Concord; - Wil-liam Wilbur, Dover; - Leonard Chase, Milford.

VERMONT.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg. MASSACHUSETTS.—Moses Emery, West Netebury;—

MASSACHUSETTS.—Moses Emery, West Newbury:
Jno. L. Lord, Newburyport;—Luther Boutell, Groton;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;
J. Church, Springfield;—John Levy, Lowell;—Josinh V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard
C. French, Fall River; Isaac Austin, Nantweket;—
Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—
Win. C. Stone, Waterform;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—
Israel Perkins, Lynn;—B. Freeman, Brewster; Joseph Brown, Andorer;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham.
Rhode-Island,—Wm. Adams, Paschucket;—Geo

RHODE-ISLAND.—Wm. Adams, Pawtucket;-Geo S. Gould, Warnick. [37 For a continuation of this list, see the last page

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 650.

It is likely that the Old School Assembly have succeeded far better in maintaining this harmony, so attractive in the eyes of many as to supersede principle, consistency, and every thing else honest and good report.
This assembly chose as its moderator, Dr. Spring,

the man who was present on the colonization plat-form, and heard without rebuke the moral Wise de-

lorm, and heard without rebuke the moral Wise declare that the best way of meeting the abolitionists was with Dupont's best.

The harmony of the body came very near being troubled by a letter of Mr. Blanchard in the National Anti-Slavery Standard, detailing to that respectable assembly, how one of its members, the Rev. Mr. Smith of Alabama, formerly a native of Ohio, brought a slave girl to Circinati where under the Corrections a slave girl to Cincinnati, where under the Constitula slave girl to Cincinnati, where under the Constitu-tion as interpreted by the Supreme Court, she be-came free—how he bore this free girl off with him up the river, on his way to represent the interests of Christ's kingdom in the general assembly—how, in spite of all remonstrances, he refused to unclutch his grasp, but landed his victim at Wheeling, for as grash, our landed his victim at Wheeling, for safe keeping—and then went up among his brethren as complacently as though he had not been guilty of the crime of kidnapping. Mr. B's letter was written in more courteous style, than we have used in our summary, but, the man who attempted to distribute the papers, was soon waited upon by the section, and informed that he was under the ratific to though the papers, was soon waited upon by the sexton, and informed that he was under the painful necessity of stopping his proceedings, as he had been directed not to allow any paper of the kind to be distributed among the members. The body we suppose had wisely resolved to put out its eyes, lest its harmony might be interrupted.

Ecclesiastics and Ethics.

We fear that time will show that the principal ecclesiastical organizations are incurably diseased. We refer not to the individual churches, comprehended within their bounds, but to the several church associations, represented by general conferences, conventions and assemblies. There may be some difference between them, in relation to the degree difference between them, in relation to the degree of anti-slavery sentiment among their constituent elements; but the principle which governs their actions, as aggregate bodies, is essentially, and so far as we are at liberty to judge from the past, unchangeably, pro-slavery and time-serving. It was fondly hoped by some that the New School Presbyterian General Assembly might prove an exception, but events show that it is greated by the sense and but events show that it is governed by the same pol-icy which controls other church bodies. It will be seen, that not with standing the fair prom-

ises of amendment held out by the friends of the General Assembly of 1840, the Assembly of 1843 has taken its very ground, and refused to disclaim even implied approbation of its policy on the sub-ject of human rights. Who are these men that dare not come out fearlessly and put the brand of their disapprobation upon man-stealing—that can flercely fulminate their thunders against the amusement of dancing, which, after all, is only evil in some of its incidents, and at the most has injured by sands, while they dare not whisper rebuke against the giant sin of this nation and this age, which had burnt its brand of sin, degradation and despair, upon nillions and millions of immortal beings? are they? The professed ministers of Him, who came to preach deliverance to the captive, the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound! Aye, professed christian ministers, who have had the blessed privilege of being educated in free States, in the light of free institutions. That, which the in the light of free institutions.

ligious men, these learned is about to curse in the ministers of Christ, date not constitution, these reministers of Christ, date not constitute that it may be a sin. even suggest the possibility that it may be a sin.
Will they be good enough to tell us, how much
weight we must hereafter attach to their religious
teachings? Why, the heart of universal humanity teachings? Why, the heart of universal humanity puts their pulpit to shame. It cries out for justice to the oppressed, while they are dumb. Depraved as they represent it, and fallen as it is, it is nobler and purer than their teachings. In this New School General Assembly, were 99 delegates,—67 ministers, 32 elders, only 7 ministers and 2 elders from slave States; all the rest from the free States! Why preach abolition at the North?

We shall await in anxiety, the action of the antislavery Presbytefies of the West. After this, they can hardly hope for reform in their Genera! Assembly.—Philanthropis!

bly .- Philanthropist.

Mr. Knapp in Richmond.

Various reports have been in circulation respectlong a time, the editor of the Religious Herald, published in Richmond, states the following facts to set the matter right :-

Though in common with a large portion of northern ministers, Elder Knapp was known to be opposed to slavery, yet as he had held meetings in Baltimore and Washington, and was known to be friendly to the South, there seemed to be no reasonable objection to his visiting and holding a meeting in our city. In inviting him it was judged proper, to prevent any difficulty, to inform him that any allusion to our domestic institutions in the pulpit, would be deemed improper and offensive. He entered on his labors, with the hope on the part of those by whom he had been invited, that his pulpit exercises would be confined to exhorting his fellow-men to repent and believe the gospel. On two or three occasions, expressions were used, which caused some degree of unpleasant feeling and excitement in many of his hearers. Rumors were spread to his disadvantage. The meeting was removed to the Second Church, partly at the request of Elder Knapp. On Friday night, some of his positions were evidently intended to bear on the subject of slavery, and as there seemed, on the part of Elder K., a disposition to approach the question more plainly, before he left the city, at the close of the meeting, he was waited on by a portion of the trustees of the church, who informed him that it was deemed most expedient to close the meetings. Elder K. finding that his services were no longer needed, left the city on the following morning, of his own free will and accord.

Previous to his arrival, it had been intimated that Elder K. was an abolitionist: any incautious ex-

Previous to his arrival, it had been infinited take Elder K. was an abolitionist: any incautious expressions were therefore more likely to be seized ou. He was aware of the state of public feeling in the South, on this question, and we think, however conscientious he might feel as to his duty in this matrix that the state of the ter, that it was due to those who visited him, either to declare freely that he would allude to this ques-tion, which would have prevented his visit, or otherwise to have abstained cautiously from any refer-

> From the Spirit of Liberty. C. C. Burleigh.

This eloquent advocate of justice for his kind, whose stirring appeals have so often awakened his fellow-men to a sense of the bondmen's wrongs, is about to return, from Vermont, to Philadelphia, to make his home there. His powerful mind and finished oratory have not been confined to the exposi-tion of the dread realities of slavery alone; but he has very frequently stood forward the irresistible champion of temperance; the able counsellor for peace; and the unanswerable defender of a mild code of punishment; relying upon the immeasura-ble reaches of the law of love to abolish offences, by that first master movement in all reformatory processes, viz:—That all authority should set a cor-

wet example in itself.

We trust that our friend will visit Pittsburgh ere long. Such men are not only the lights of society, but they are the true ornaments of the intellectual world.

Wm. H. Burleigh, the poet, and the brother of Charles, is to be the editor of the Christian Fraeman

USE ctimonious purity, which must enlist MEN. se smooth-faced hypocrites have succeed-BATTISTE Street, Boston RATOR.

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Ireland and Irishmen.

The editor of the Utica -Liberty Press gives an ac count of a conversation which he lately had with an elderly man,' with grey hairs, in a stage-coach, from which we take the following extract:

He opened his battery upon the emigrants-and especially the Irish—to this country. Once upon this theme, his heart, which had become surcharged from being restrained in its spite toward
the colored population, burst forth in a torrent of
venom and spite toward the Irish, like a stream
swollen to its flooding. Probably he thought, in the
plenitude of his ignorance, that as the shallinging swollen to its flooding. Probably he thought, in the plenitude of his ignorance, that as the abolitionists were men of one idea, that idea comprehended an exercise of human sympathies and human effort for the relief of the wronged and the wretched, only to extent of the colored population, and that it the extent of the colored population, and that it would be as delightful to our ears as it was to his perverted heart, to hear him express quite an affection for the poor slave, while he poured bitter curses upon the 'runnagade' I rish.

Little did he appreciate the feelings of the men

he was addressing. Little did he understand the genius of the anti-slavery enterprise, when he supposed that it would comport with its aims and principles that its advocates should love negroes and hate foreigners. Of all the vituperation and abuse we ever heard poured upon a class of men who have fled from the degradation and starvation of Europe-an society to this blooming and fruitful western world, his bore away the palm. They were thieves, cut-throats, villains, murderers, forgers, rap-scallion renagades, &c. They were doomed as a class b

renagades, &c. They were doomed as a class by him to the lowest points of debasement, and utterly destitute of ennobling qualities.

This man was not singular in his feelings. Millions in the United States feel like him. We were not deceived by his apparent favor to the abolition cause. He was as defective in this as in the other. He hated a negro as he did an Irishman. We knew it must be so. No man hates a poor Irishman but hates a poor negro. No man but would enslave the one as soon as the other. It is observable by all who turn their attention to it, that in proportion to the unfavorableness of circumstances by which poor the unfavorableness of circumstances by which poor emigrants are surrounded in this country, they are hated by those who dislike and contemn the colored man. Other things being equal, he who would sneer at one man will at another man; and, of course, as the emigrant approximates to the slave in his conditions and privilence, will those who disregard the disregard the privileges, will those who disre the latter, disregard his rights. other hand, will those who feel it their duty to it tify themselves with the slaves of the United Sta fee! it their duty to idenfrom the consideration that they are men—men deep-ly and outrageously wronged, feel ready to offer all their aid for the elevation and improvement of the Irish, and other emigrants in this country. They turn away from no man, but turn to every man. Their instincts are governed by the law o Their offerts are not bounded by sect or party but flow out as they have ability for the relief of the nuffering over the world. Like the truth, their hu knows naught of conventional or geographical arrangements. Hence the firmest and truest friends of 'Ireland and Irishmen,' are those who know no man after the artificialities of life, or the accidents of his existence; but who consider men as having equal natural claims for considera

There never was a greater mistake than Irishme make, who throw themselves into the arms of slave-holders and their apologists at the North, for that sympathy and mental sustenance which are absolutely necessary for their elevation. Caught by the alluring name of DEMOCRACY, a name which ought to express the holiest and loftiest ideas, but which in this country is the representative of every thing which is service and aristocratic, representing two extremes—croaching meanness and proad contempt -they ally themselves to men whose love for the is as the love of the wolf to the lamb. Thus the poor emigrant becomes a prey to his own love of right. Crushed to the dust in the land of his nativity, with but little more opportunity to lift himself creet and stamp himself with the seal of heaven, the swine at his own hat door, he gathers up, as the last act of expiring manhood, his remain-ing energies, and flees to the land of liberty. Land ing energies, and flees to the land of liberty. Land of liberty! Heavens! what a disappointment awaits him! He puts his foot upon our soil, and the harpies are at his vitals. Has he wold? he is cheated. Has he none? he is abused. Does he escape this set of loafing villains? he is doemed to meet another class less rade, but none the less determined to use him as a tool, and make him subserve the basest purposes. The demagaging ever ready to make purposes. The demagogue is ever ready to make drafts upon his love of freedom, as the sharper is upon his pocket. A short experience teaches him that are always those of all tyrants. Thus twice betrayed, deceived—once on the green soil where walk the spirits of his ancestors, the mighty men who died for Ireland's redemption, and again on the soil of his adoption, watered by the blood of beroes and of slaves—he yields himself to the cur-rent on whose bosom all but few are borne, and in his turn becomes fulse and treacherous as his teach-

There is a point of education into which the Irish man has to be initiated after he arrives in the United States. It is the science of being false to his own principles. It is the art of being untrue to himself arguing for whose against RIGHT; for acting the oppressor against the oppressed; for kissing the hem of the tyrant's garment, whose throne was wet with human blood, while he smites his victim in the face. God! what a world is this? That this is the present position of the Irish in this country, no one can doubt. They are grossly deceived in their expectations on their arrival here, and are led into as ociations, all of which are calculated to consu what little of true manhood the OLD WORLD has undestroyed. Wretched, ragged, half-starved, many of them living in buts fit, only for the filthiest and of them living in huts fit for the filthiest an mals, none hate the negro more than they. It would seem as if they cauld not bear a rival in debasement. Wretched themselves, they hate the wretched, and act as though they were determined to entertain a monopoly in misery. Poor men! What damning touch has thus transformed them? What monster inhabits our coasts, able to allure them to her embrace, and turn them loose therefrom, deadened in all their loftier emotions and feelings, and fell of desire to rival the lowest in those qualities which men and brutes hold in common. O slavery! monster more deadly and devilish than is reported the fable of Cincz to have been! thy touch is death,

or well nigh incurable dishonor.

Now for all these gross mistakes, these monstre perversions of human sympathy, these unholy and legrading associations. there is but one remedy. is to properly instruct Irishmen in the principles of liberty AT NOME. It is for the well informed among them to tell them of the poisoned chalice which will be presented to their lips on their arrival in the United States, and the urgent solicitations which will be offered them, to drink. In other words, it is for such men as the O'Connells and Steeles, the Haughtons and Webbs, to urge those who emigrate to avoid linking themselves politically with those whose kiss is but a prelude to a stab. What a glorious opportunity Daniel O'Connell has lost to have reached his countrymen this side of the Atlantic, and in Ireland. How easy, had he been true to himself and the cause of liberty, for him at the late meeting at which he informed the Irish people of the ed visit of Mr. Steele and his son to the United States, to have taken a position which would have rendered it for the future morally impossible for his countrymen to have played the sycophant to power, as they have done and are doing. A word from his mouth would have added new bloom to the laurels he has won, as freedom's champion. Let him but have said that he earnestly desired that the gentlemen going to the United States would not solicit nor receive aid from slaveholders, and the North, the free North, would have rung his name from the Aroos took to the Mississippi. At his voice, those of his countrymen not beyond redemption would have raised their heads, and bade each other to be of good cheer. Now they have from his lips full per-mission to side with the oppressor, for silence in regard to crime is sympathy with it. Since Mr. Steele and young O'Connell are to join hands with the robbers, on condition that they ARE WELL FED, who can hope that the poorest of the poor among our population are to exhibit courage to grapple with and by making common our population are to exhibit courage to grappie with a corrupt public opinion, and by making common cause with the oppressed, deliver their own souls? Had Daniel O'Connell been eager to have forged chains for Irishmen in the United States, had he been desirous that they should continue in their present low estate for all coming time, he could devised no plan better adapted to that end, a have preached the expediency or duty of silence in regard to slavery, on the part of any living man. Let O'Connell, as he loves his country and it countrymen, recall that pledge of silence. Let

Henry C. Wright in England. Eso. April 26, 1842.

MY DEAR BROTHER: H. C. W. says that I am to write to you, with out making any apologies for so doing. And I am not fond of spending valuable time in making apologies; for if I am doing wrong, the apologies apologies; for if I am doing wrong, the apologies will not make it better; and if right, it needs noth-ing. I therefore say, that H. C. Wright has been with such confidence as to show me some of his home letters, and that he has made me promise to write to you. Ever and anon, when I told him things about England, he said, 'Tell brother M. of that, he won't believe it if I tell him; from which I state that the won't believe it if I tell him; from which I state that the won't believe it if I tell him; from which I state that the whole said and the said and gather, that though he has obtained a great reputa-tion for temperance, peace, and anti-slavery, he has not established among you a reputation for veracity! H. C. W's has been indeed an angel's visit. Oh

ow we want these pure, loving, gentle, but firm and resolute spirits! What a world of strife, and and resolute spirits! and resolute spirits! What a world of strife, and hatred, and war, and sensualism we see around us; how little even the freest among us understand of the real self-sacrificing spirit of the gospel; and what a low conception of the gospel that is which is commonly preached among us! I do not mean as to matters of controversy, for I think less and less of these, but as to the real tital doctrines of love to God and man. I have no sympathy with these drinking, war-making Christians, who are fighting against the spirit of Christ with one hand, while they hold out up, when it interferes with their interest? And if they will not, how can we expect that the people will? But ministers are but men; and men till they have been regenerated by the spirit, are not, I think, such angels as some would make them appear. Some people preach a great deal about original sin, etc.; I think we are all mainly agreed that man, as we find him, in his unconverted state, is quite as prone to evil as to good: I should say more prone to evil as to good it should say more prone to evil as to good it should say more prone to evil as to good it should say more prone to evil as to good it should say more prone to evil as to good it should say more prone to evil as to good it should say more prone to evil as to good it should say more prone to evil as to good it should say more prone to evil as to good it should say more prone to evil as to good it should say more prone to evil as to good it should say more prone to evil as to

phy as that of Charles Follen. What a life of sacrifices for duty, and perpetual crosses, from beginning to end; and yet what a happy life for eternity had begun in him! Is there any chance of the work being reprinted in a cheap form? or do you think that Mrs. Follen would permit its being reprinted in England, perhaps with some abridgments in the early history, for general circulation? Pray, how does his church go on? I was much delighted with the plan he had formed, as detailed at the end of the Morroir. His anti-gentarian snirt is exof the Memoir. His anti-sectarian spirit is exceedingly delightful. You perhaps are an Unital large as Virginia, encoupling and and with a most deligious climate and belong to a Presbyterian congregation, though I do not call inyself by any name save that of Christian. Of course, you are aware that the English Presbyterians are Congregationalists in church discipline; and they are united simply by the common principle of open communion, and freedom from human creeds. It happens that almost all are Unitarians, but there are some in my congrega-tion who hold, I believe, Trinitarian and Swedenborgian opinions; but I can recognize no tie save that of love. I cannot bind myself to Unitarianism, that of love. I cannot bind myself to Unitarianism, or any other kind of ism? I must have perfect freedom to preach whatever I think truth: and if ever I lose the confidence of my people, I think I lose the power of doing good, and ought to leave. What is your opinion of the plan which is so nearly universal with us, and I suppose with you, of giving the satisfactory of the satisfa our opinion of the plan which is so nearly univer-all with us, and I suppose with you, of giving the ninister a stated salary? Has it a tendency to hold the ministry in bondage? H. C. W. thinks that the Unitarians in England are much freer than in Amerminister a stated salary ica, because they are so much persecuted. I sup-pose you have heard of the legal crusade against us. They have not as yet taken away more than three or four of our chapels; but as the law now stands, they can rob us of any chapel or fund estab-lished before 1814, even though the said chapel and fund were built and endorsed by *Unitarians*, and for Unitarian worship; because up to that time Unitarianism was not lawful. Moreover, any attorney rianism was not lawful. Moreover, any attorney living any where, who wants a job, may file a bill any of our chapels, and obtain it. Of course against any of our chapels, and obtain it. Of course, I trust to the good sense of our people, and do not apprehend that any extensive operations will be carried on against us: but we shall probably lose our fat endowments. And the sooner the better,

crifices we have to make, if it will only rouse us up and make us do our duty. I am settled with a small congregation, which has gone into a state of small congregation, which has gone made horrible repose. My poor predecessor had wretched health for many years, and preached with such pain, that persons forbore to attend his ministry. We are now, I hope, getting together again, and I working peoper the working peo-We are now, I nope, getting together again, a trust shall make progress among the working ple. Our Sunday school is flourishing, and mu working peoabout forty regular teachers. As to me, the good old-fashiened folk think I carry good principles to a most absurd extreme, because I advocate abstinence paper of from things that give offence, and overcoming evil with good, and perfect equality of men; three things that I think are very scriptural. I am fortubrother holding Orthodox opinions, to preach for me, and myself preaching in his pulpit. H. C. W's lectures have been, as you will well imagine, exceedingly interesting and useful, wherever they ceedingly interesting and useful, wherever they have been delivered. His audiences are generally very large and attentive; and anti-war societies are springing up in every direction where he has been. He is, however, wearing himself out sadly, our damp climate not suiting him, and I hope will soon get a little quiet at E. P's. He desires his love to ill write when he has time; but you must take this as in part payment, though in most base coin. He will be in London at the Conventions. I am at He will be in London at the Conventions. 1 am as present on a visit to my mother, but shall soon re-P. C.

From the N. Y. Evangelist. Dr. Beecher's Resolutions.

We publish below the resolutions made by the

power of the body politic

merely as an item of property, and not as an acbe violated by individual masters of slaves, there is

in the law neither remedy nor defence. Resolved, That although the humanity and chrisrights, and place the slave in circumstances favora-ble to his moral and religious improvement, for which we desire to thank God, yet these results take place not in consequence of the natural tendencies of the system, but in spite of them; but, on the other hand, the violation of the rights of knowledge, of conscience, of chastity, of family and of social es-timation and elevation, which take place under this system, and its natural and inevitable results, inas nuch as it is a system framed entirely to secure the advantage of the master, and not the and moral elevation of the slave, and gives power-ful temptations and a fearful scope to the full exer-cise of the worst and most powerful passions of depraved human nature—the love of money, the depraved human nature—the love love of power, and the love of sen depraved human nature—the love of money, the love of power, and the love of sensual indulgence.

Resolved, That the great question involved in this subject is this—whether truth, and argument, and the will of God, shall have the power to prevail against corrupt legislation, sinful passions, and physplace.

him magnanimously acknowledge his error, and the sympathies of the good will again go with him. It is too bad that Irishmen should put the gag into their own lips, and play the spaniel in this country more thoroughly than despotism could ever induce them to do in sight of her bristling bayonets.

From the Boston Christian World.

ical force; and that it is in substance the same question, which has in various forms, for the last three centuries, agitated the christian world, and on the decision of which depends the question, whether God, or the great enemy of God, shall sway the public sentiment and the legislation of the human race; and that in such a crisis neutrality is impossible, and the utterance of a decided testimony for God, and for the eternal principles of his government, is and the utterance of a decided testimony for Gou, and for the eternal principles of his government, is the sacred duty of every friend of God and of his species. We, therefore, solemany, and in his name, record this our testimony against a system which we regard as unutterably dishonorable to God and pernicious to man, and call upon all who love God and their country, and especially those in our communion, earnestly and prayerfully to use all appropriate means for the removal of so great an evil, but especially to rely upon the power of truth—kindly but clearly and earnestly exhibited—and of praye nature, clearness to the intellectual perception, and wisdom and energy, to adopt such measures, as shall without injury to the community, bring so portentous an evil to a speedy end, to our own highest good and the glory of his own great and holy name.

Texas and Slavery.

We give place willingly to a long, animated article on the subject of Texas and Slavery—a subject destined to occupy much of the public mind, and to awaken possibly the most excited passions.

But the reasoning of the author, specious as it is loes not reach our convictions. We care not who does not reach our convictions. hold out whether British philanthropists or American fanatspirit of Christ with one hand, while they hold out the Bible in the other. Is it not strange to see that ministers of the cross should be so loath to take it believe about to ensure We care not whether she halves about to cause. believe about to ensue. We care not whether she is to continue slaveholding, or to be made by British

I do not think I ever read so interesting a biograhy as that of CHARLES FOLLEN. What a life of
South will dissolve the Union rather than submit to the
South will dissolve the Union rather than submit to the

with this Union! She is an empire in united-with a most delicious climate, and gloriously fertile-able to support a population lions, and to defend her liberties against a world a arm

Let her take her own stand among the nations of the earth, in any form, and with what institutions she pleases; but let her not sink this Union, and the splendid experiment it is making for the promotion of the happiness and liberty of the world. Let all the advantages of our alliance, our friendship, and our trade, be hers, a community of intercourse, and

had rather the American people had to enco hostile conflict, Bonaparte and the army of Italy The last would be but a temporary and vanquishable evil! The first would be one whose unhappy effects no sagacity could foresee, no wisdom guard against, and no valor repel. It would literally be embarking on a vast ocean of experiment, without a rudder to steer by, or a compass to ascertain your position. We have country enough, and too much. Our pa-

triotic affections are already diffused over too wid a surface. Sparta had not a territory so large as the county of Albemarle! Nor Athens larger than the notorious county of Madison! Yet these two little States, by intellectual superiority and discipline, not merely held the world in owe, but are transmitted to all posterity as the brightest examples of what man can achieve, when he is free and enlightened,

influence in Texas. As friends of which dayance our interests, as by conferring upon Texas the love of justice, of law and liberty, which so pre-eminently distinguish Green. distinguish Great Britain

From the Journal of Commerce. Colonization.

Messrs. Editors-We have been acquainted with the rise and progress of the Journal of Commerce; we have rejoiced in its prosperity, and labored for its diffusion; honestly preferring it to any other daily paper of the New-York press, or, indeed, to any in the Hajora, and heaves are the production of the New-York press, or, indeed, to any in Union .- not because we always admired its three litical bearings, but because we have always thought religious communities, and feel disposed to forget sectarian distinctions as much as possible, and work corns editorial executary of the secular with all sections as much as possible, and work corns editorial executary of the secular corns editorial executary of the securary of the securary of the secular corns editorial executary of the securary of s editors had a more sacred regard for truth, and with all who will work with me. I have given ofists, we think, have never been fairly presented to
ists, we think, have never been fairly presented to
the community in the Journal of Commerce,—but
often, we think, the sentiments, views and measures

the editors of the Journal to set them right is tion to the views of abolitionists respecting the col-onization of slaves in Africa, and the running away of slaves to Canada, which in their to-day's were so miserably misjudged, that it seemed consistent for them to close their article with so fine compliment to the common sense and virtue of that large class of northern freemen called abolitionists as is contained in this rhetorical interrogatory. Did FANATICISM ever produce greater perverseness than this? Now, dear Sirs, we should be glad to have large space to give our views, as abolitionists, re-specting the subjects named; but for fear that even your candor and desire to do justice would fail to publish a detailed account, we will endeavor to say Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D. in the course of his Abolitionists are opposed to the colonization of the multum in parvo-and give our views in a nut-sh speech on the subject of slavery before the Gener'freed negroes' of the South, in Africa, only as it
al Assembly, which we were disappointed, without
is advocated by slaveholders and their apologists, to our own fault, of presenting with our report:

Resolved, That it is the fundamental law of christian society, and essential to the fulfilment of all the great designs of God, in the regeneration of this be just as likely to effect its removal, as the daily fallen world, that the legislation and the physical exhalations of the sun to dry up those everlasting power of the body politic be employed to defend olitic be employed to defend reservoirs of water—the mighty oceans of our vidual to know and to do the globe! It is, manifestly, only a remedy against the the right of any individual to know and to do the will of God, as unfolded in his works, providence, and word, and thus to secure his own happiness and the glory of God, by attaining the high end for ly, the advocates of perpetual slavery, the warm adjusted in the glory of God, by attaining the high end for hich he was made.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery gards the running away of slaves to Canada, no abis diametrically opposed to the fundamental law of olitionist we think would in any way encourage o the body politic to defend the right of the slave so to know and to do the will of God, as to secure the that the abolitionists form railways under ground and high end for which he was made, but regarding him carriages above ground, to help them on to the cold American dominions of Victoria. No, it's the poor fugitive slave—the helpless bondmen, who will never countable subject of the moral government of God, it leaves entirely without legal defence, his highest and most valuable intellectual, social, moral, and religious rights. So that, however much they may be indeed to initially social, moral, and religious tights. So that, however much they may be indeed to initially social, moral and guns, and cruel, heartless men, for whom the tender mercies of true abolitionists are concerned to help them on to Canada; where, indeed, in a far less genial climate than the South, and under a governm ent terribly despotic, they can nevertheless be formed from chattels to men!!! Who, we entian feeling of individual masters, may and do, in transformed from chattels to men!!! Who, we enmany cases, avert the immediate violation of these rights, and place the slave in circumstances favorations, and place the slave in circumstances favorations. gation of immediate emancipation, or those who advocate a system of gradual emancipation, which is perfectly calculated to counteract itself?

New-York, June 13th, 1843.

For the ridiculous article to which the above is reply, see ' Refuge of Oppression. From the Herald of Freedom.

Colonization. This Philanthropy had a notified meeting. It was ought for at a time and place, but was no where t he found at all. There was not even a chairman the seen above ground. It was probably lost, b absorption, in the great New Organization Anniver-sary, abovesaid, held at about the same time and place. But though colonization proper is deceased in New-Hampshire, Reverend Ralph Randolph Gurler still lives. He has since been here, and repeated his lie in regard to Lie-beria. He was welcomed to the shiny pulpit of the Reverend Daniel J. Noyes, of this town, last Sabbath evening, to repeat that lie, against humanity and the colored man, and the behalf of white Divinity and Colorphobia. He was the same Gurler as heretofore. I was told, only that lie, against humanity and the colored man, and in behalf of white Divinity and Colorphobia. He was the same Gurley as heretofore, I was told, only fatter. He is living on Colonization, and as that grows less under his appetite, he grows great. As that decreases, he increases. He devours it, as the priesthood do widows' houses, and they fatten alike upon their prey. And, as a friend observes, as Gurley fattens on decreasing Colonization, and St Clair on fainting new organization, abolitionists grow thin on increasing, thriving and augmenting anti-slavery. So be it. Let anti-slavery grow, though we wax lean, and shadowy. When it gets full grown, we dont care if there is nothing left of us. We are all ready to vanish at its victory,—to 'run away' from (not in triumph of a fallen foe, but with deep grati ready to vanish at its victory,—to 'run away' from this world 'by the light of' its grand day-break.

New Organization.

The South church was at its service. I knew it had advertised a meeting there cheek by jowl with its defunct sister Colonization. That friend went into its anniversary meeting. He found the Reverend Jonathan Curtis in the chair. The Reverend friend St. Clair was in a corner, with some half dozen priests, making nominations of officers. A divine from the westward was addressing the audience on the heart-stirring anti-slavery discovery, that sugar might be made from the juice of the cornstalk might be made from the juice of the cornstalk—which subject, if the juice has to go through any strainer, is rather an ex-straineous one. The audicace was some seven or eight, besides the nominating divines aforesaid, who were probably too busy and absorbed to hear, and the Reverend chairman, where have have been too full in keyning. whose hands must have been too full, in keeping order, to allow of his attending to the sermon on cornstalks. I would not taunt these forsaken folks on their desolate fewness—but think of their taste to be nominating officers there in solitude, while anti-slavery was thundering at the gates of the enemy, up in the old Town Hall, thronged almost to sufficiation.—Ibid.

Transcendental Blackguardism.

The following scurrilous and disgusting extract aken from the last work of THOMAS CARLYLE:

'O, anti-slavery Convention! loud-sounding, longeared Exeter Hall! But in thee, too, a kind of in stinct towards justice, and I will complain of nothing: only, black Quashee over the seas being once sufficiently attended to, wilt thou not perhaps open thy dull sodden eyes to the 'sixty thousand valets in London itself who are yearly dismissed in the streets to be what they can when the season ends : or to the hunger-stricken, pallid, yellow colored free laborers' in Lancashire, Buckinghamshire, and all the other shires? These yellow colored, for the present, absorb all my sympathies: if I had a twenty millions, with model farms and Niger expeditions, it is to these that I would give it. Quashee has already victuals, clothing: Quashee is not dying of such despair as the yellow colored pale man's. Quashee, it must be owned, is hitherto a kind of blockhead. The Hayti Duke of Marmalade, educathought and heart, a greater arithmetical amount of misery and desperation than in whole gangs of Quashees. It must be owned thy eyes are of a threatenest to become a bore to us!—Avec on E tre Supreme, tu commences a m'embeter!'

Anecdote of a Slave.

A fine looking and intelligent colored man, about forty years of age-a waiter at Gadsby's, was asked by us if he was a slave. He replied, with glisten-ing eyes—' No, but I once was.' We then told him, if it was not against the rules

of the house, we should like to know something of his history. His story in a few words was this:

| Mathematical Control of the house, we should like to know something of his history. His story in a few words was this:

| Will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing, and the house, we should like to know something of his history. His story in a few words was this: I was born here a family slave. Until I saw chance to be free, my study was to do as little work as I could without being flogged.'

But why so?' we asked.

Because, when a man works for nothing, he dont work very heartily. I knew if I labored all day long, I was no better off than if I didn't work any. I had no inducement, and earn three hundred and eighty dollars, to buy my freedom with, she would then give my papers. I astonished every body who knew me. Every day I did the work of three slaves. knew me. Every day I did the work of three slaves. People said, 'What's got into lazy Jem?' Ah, Sir, they didn't know I was digging, and ploughing, and sweating for liberty. The black man likes freedom as well as the white man. Well, it was'nt long be fore I called upon mistress with the money, and re-ceived my papers. I felt like a king, Sir, as I marched out of her parlor, a free man. I ran about marched out of her parlor, a free man. I ran about the streets, and shook hands with all my colored friends, and shouted, 'Pin free! Pim free!' I lookstraight. That crook in my back, and that snearing look in my face, were all gone. Well, Sir,
since then, I have got a wife and five children. I
since then, I have got a wife and five children. I
since then, I have got a wife and five children. I

dred dollars down for the house my family live in.'
This was the substance of his story, which was told eloquently, and with pathos. Here we drop the subject.—Portland American.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Annual Report of the Concord Female A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of the Concord (Mass.) Fe nale Anti-Slavery Society was holden June 7, at the house of Mrs. Timothy Prescott, where the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year :-

President-Mrs D. Gerrish. Vice-President-Miss Helen -

Treasurer-Mrs. Tewksbury. Secretary-Mrs. M. Brooks.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were then read and accepted, and the Secretary's report, with a list of the officers chosen, was ordered to be sent to the Liberator for publication.

REPORT. In the year 1837, a few friends of the slave, two or three in number, held a meeting to see if a Society could not be formed in Concord for his benefit. They held a few meetings previous to organizing, during which time, their numbers augmented to 70 persons, when a Society was formed at the house of Mrs. Samuel Barrett, sometime in the month of itants of the town, or noticed but to be ridiculed; nevertheless, an event which is destined to have an mmense bearing on the temporal and eternal interests of its founders, and to do not a little towards swelling that great tide of humanity, which is finally to turn our world of sin and misery into a world of purity, holiness and happiness. It is always refreshing to look back upon that time, when we stood hand in hand upon the broad platform of humanity, united against a common foe. Our sectarian predilections were waived, and prevented not the harmony of our operations, or disturbed that friendship and love we ore each other. Those were the days in which the cause went on, right on. Soon, that fell destroyer of all that is lovely and of good report, in the shape of sectarianism, came, and the armies of freedom were scattered. But it is greatly creditable to the ladies of our towns, have been entirely broken up, we have breasted the storm, and the waves of new organization (which were stirred up by a corrupt and ungodly church, which could not bear the disclusures truth was making, and which disclosures so alarmed those who were bringing them to light, that with craven fear they shrunk back from the combat,) have beat against us in vain. It is creditable to those women in our cause, (alas, men there are none,) who stood by the old pioneer Society, that so many of them have had the clear-sightedness, the integrity, the courage, with its proceedings from other sources. Suffice it to to stand on the old platform, when the armies all say, that no other than an old organization anti slavearound them were so panic-stricken, and the deserter ry meeting could have passed through such an ordial-

behind us, which, amidst the uproar and confusion o the battle, said in our ears, 'This is the way, walk ye We have cause, to-day, to congratulate our friend

tude to God, that truth, though crushed to earth shall rise again,') that this new organization no lo ger stands across our path; that, having degenerate into a newly political organization, it no longer claim friends or foes; and now again the field is our own Thinned down indeed we are-comparatively few i numbers, but invincible in our present position; as now the question comes, what are we ready to do and to sacrifice the coming year? Never was there a time since the commencement of our cause, when the Peace to its ashes. I will tread lightly on them.
A friend told me it held a meeting here last week.
The South church was at its service. I knew it had and thy health shall spring forth speedily, and the righteousness shall go before thee, and the glory of the Lord shall be thy reward. Thus shalt thou call, and I will answer thee; thou shalt cry, and I will say The politician is looking anxiously around, unable

to solve the problem of his country's troubles, wonand that it must cause cur speedy ruin, unless so removed. God in his providence has placed this cause in a great and unusual manner, in the hands of women On us very much rests the responsibility of righting these mighty wrongs. What are we not willing to lay on this altar? Is our time, our money, our repu tation, too much? Money must be had; many towns in our vicinity have never or scarcely never been visited by the anti-slavery agent; and hundreds of towns in the free States need very much to have the glad tidings of anti-slavery. Shall we have the means this year? Is there nothing pro-slavery which we support, which can be turned to anti-slavery account The case is urgent: in God's name, the demand i made upon you. The last year we did well. Never have we done so much any preceding year since the Society was formed. Twelve lectures have we furnished to this town the last year; fifty dollars we paid to the National Society; and sixty dollars worth of articles we sent to the Fair-making the sum total blockhead. The Hayti Duke of Marmalade, cauca-ted now for almost half a century, seems to have next to no sense in him. Why, in one of those Lan-in the treasury. And now all we want is, money to cashire weavers, dying of hunger, there is more carry forward our operations to a successful termination. The executive committees both of the National and State Societies are men and women, whose cha-Quashees. It must be owned thy eyes are of a sadden sort; and with thy emancipations and thy twenty millions and thy long-eared clamorings, thou (like Robespierre with his pasteboard etresupreme) manner. Many men of ability are willing to act as agents, provided they can have the means of support. Are we ready for sacrifice? If so, now is the time. If any motives addressed to self will avail with us, we have them in the promises of Jehovah, which are full and explicit on this point—' Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. The Lord will preserve him, and keep him alive, and he shall be blessed upon the earth; and he shall not make all his bed in his sickness.' Every thing is on our side-the Lord Jehovah, the perishing slave-and the people are all standing ready to be converted. Again comes the question, are we ready for the sacrifice? Let our response be noble.

Anti-Slavery Meeting in Lunenburg. WESTMINSTER, June 15, 1843.

BROTHER GARRISON : At a quarterly meeting of the Worcester County (North Division) Anti-Slavery Society at Lunenburg, on the 14th instant, the following resolutions were presented by the business committee, and passed, after discussion by our friends C. L. Remond, Cyrus M. Burleigh, and Frederick Douglass:

Resolved, That prejudice against color is a wicked hatred of the outraged colored man, on account of ed at myself in the glass a dozen times that day, to see how a freeman appeared; and, will you believe me, Sir, I hardly knew myself. I feared I was as himself, and should ever be denounced as

tions to the Legislature in favor of the protection of the rights of the colored man on our rail-roads, that a mammoth rail-road petition may speak a voice to the next Legislature, that they shall heed.

Resolved, That we would, as abolitionists and a Christsans, send a friendly greeting to our brethren in slavery, urging them to fly from their oppressors, and take refuge in old Massachusetts. We assure them of a cordial welcome-that cur homes, our hands, and our hearts, shall be open to them; and if we cannot promise them protection here from the kidnappers, we will ever rejoice to help them to a land of free

The following was introduced by Mrs. Frances II Drake, of Leominster, and passed :

Resolved, That we view, with indignant shan the recent outrages inflicted on Charles L. Remond, (and through him on the colored people, and the anti-slavery cause,) in the town of Leominster, and that we hold those ministers and church members, whose influence was not openly and loudly manifested against those deeds of violence, as justly responsible for them.

It is but just to our anti-slavery friends of Leomin ster to say, (notwithstanding the recent manifestation of the spirit of pro-slavery and crime in that town, alluded to in the above resolution,) that their devotedness to the cause of the down-trodden and the op November; an event noticed but little by the inhabmeeting at Lunenburg with a delegation of seventyfive persons, true to the cause. We wish as much could be said of Lunenburg; but, with the exception of a few true friends in that town, from appearances we should judge that the ministers were opposed to our holy and christian enterprise, and that the church and people were asleep as to any interest in this all-

important question.

When will the people see that the spirit of liberty must crush slavery, or slavery crush liberty, and speak in tones that shall make the oppresso tremble? How often do we hear from pro-slavery men, that the active abolitionists are putting back emancipation. We ask all to be active abolitionists. and repent of their opposition to our movement; and then, who will sustain the accursed system? Let all honestly join the anti-slavery band, who are now op this Society, that, while other societies, in most of posing it, and slavery is dead Let our accusers look at this, and then honestly say, who are the men who

are putting back emancipation BENJAMIN WYMAM, Rec. Sec.

The Colonization Imposture

BROTHER GARRISON:

I have just returned from Concord, N. H. baving attended the New-Hampshire anti-slavery annual meeting. Of the meeting itself, it is unnecessary tha I should speak, as you have been made acqu

OLB N IE L pro slavery sympathy among some that did ward lectured in the same place on COL of the Edito

Notwithstanding the character of that r scheme has once been fully illustrated by yor im at North try, and shown to be a treacherous wolf clothing,' Mr. Gurley has continued in the f by his eloquence and sophistry succeeds in many minds, who are unwilling to think priesthood, and even others who are fully of their deep and incurable corruption,

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R. R. Gurley has all the syren sophistry of hat Erizan tinguished personage who seduced our er from her allegiance to Heaven, and creating an impression that coloni spring of benevolence, and looks ultimate sal emancipation, while at the same time, h terly tact, he cultivates and strengthens prejudice against color and condition. rays been omnipotent in the hand of the to perpetuate his power and his guilt. In have the slaveholders evinced more sognity selection of an instrument, by which the ings are to be directed into a channel of in manifested a more thorough acquaintance wisdom which is earthly, sensual and devil when they made choice of this man for the

R R. Gurley is a priest, and that gives him to those places where the humble minister gospel of Christ, who comes to preach glad is the poor, not having human hands laid upon not obtain admission. He always precede tures with formal prayers, designed to awe the and produce an impression of his senetity; ad this single means, takes captive those wh ence for usage is strong, and they cannot beli so devout a man can be a deceiver. How does this fact bring to mind the denuncial Saviour against similar characters of his our Woe unto you, scribes and pharisees, by for ye devour widow's houses, and for a make long prayers. Ye are like whited set which appear beautiful without, but within 1 fu!l of dead n.en's bones, and all uncleaning so ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity,

The true character and design of the Colonia Society must be faithfully placed before the pair second time, unmasked and naked in its abo deformity. Twelve years, and the circumst many of the people having never seen the form position, have effaced the impression then made nany minds.

I am not able to speak of Gurley's lecture at not present; but I have heard him lecture before, from what I heard of it, and from what I pear of the impression produced, conclude it waster like what I have heard.

Apropos to the subject before us. I hold at upon the Bunker Hill procession to-day, and wises. ed amid the array, the 'pomp and circumstance, paraphernalia of war, a company of Theolo students of Andover, having a prominent place the procession, with a banner designating their character. I could not help comparing this fact with their profession of being the embryo ministers of the gapel of the Prince of Peace-the called and Maid him who said, 'My kingdom is not of this wor They always quote that text, when called upon a net against the abominable sin of slavery; but what an opportunity offers of making a display is a military pageant-that alters the case. D. S. GRANDIN. our enemie

Boston, June 17, 1843.

Odd Fellowship

MR. GARRISON :

It appears that the room of the Odd Fello burned last night, and all the paraphernalis of craft was consumed. If the members of the would take counsel from experience, and go their order, being now purified as by fire, no the great body of the community, particularly the male portion, would highly thank them. So aside the ridiculous flummery of the order, a de oped by one of their number, and which one wo suppose no sensible man would be guilty of country ancing, it is, according to his account, and whate man must suppose, when he knows it is A SECRET SOCIETY, it must be a very immoral institution is exists, and rule as in its tendencies, while making

great pretensions to morality and benevolence. When I was just entering into manhood, before the excitement on the subject of masonry, a mason, if I wanted to be a boy, join the masonic stitution. I would add, if the rites and ceremo the Odd Fellows have been truly set forth by their number, as published in New-York, if a mit wishes to make himself appear like a non compa an Odd Fellow; for more ridiculous and none cremonies for induction into their order, could not devised; and as you have correctly remarked, a set has to pay more into their order, than either le, or lis wife and children, can ever expect to receive again, and, consequently, there is no real he concern. It is exclusive in its principles, d ous in its inception, and the illegitimate child of sonary, and has nearly, if not quite all of its degraded features. We hope the community will be alse to its danger, and that all good people will discoult nance its proceedings.

Massachusetts Colonization Society.—The st meeting of this Society was held at Boston of nesday afternoon, the Hon. Wm. B. Bandett siding. The annual report, read to the states that the total amount raised for colonic poses in the State of Massachuseits, the was \$1814 13. The whole amount of the state of legacies, &c. to aid the cause of States, during the same period 6 75; from the slave States. \$27, \$47,178 64, added to the receipts for publication would make the aggregate of moneys see U. States the List year mount to \$60,000

U. States the Last year amount of the report says that the prespects to Liberia are promiting, large name slaves now waiting only for the motion thither. [This is the old story whole scheme is a vile imposture.]

Murder.-The Brownsville (Tenn.) Pient that, on the night of the 24th ult. a murds mitted on the body of a Mr. Thomas Brand able citizen of Haywood co. Four negres arrested, one of whom confesses he structure to the structure of the made in the night, while Mr. Branch washing After the commission of the deed, the bad moved to a neighboring cane brake, where covered, horribly mangled. The murdeers mitted to jail, and will be tried at the appearance of the covered and the superance of the covered to the superance of the superance

Suicide.- A poor deluded negro, belongie Celestin Roth, of the parish of lherville, the end of a log lying affoat at he bank of issippi, a few days since, and, after saying ers, plunged into the river, and notwithsta struggles to get out again, was drowned.

The Sabbath .- The Postmaster at Peters recently resigned his office, because the law him to violate the Sabbath. He had held it and is a SLAVEHOLDER! That is what we ca-ing at a GNAT, and swalling a SAW-MLL!

A slave in Washita county, Arkansas, to swife from punishment, with which she was the by her master, made an attack upon the latter as axe. The master's daughter, aged 15, inta an axe. and was struck down by a mortal blow.
the master brought a gun, with which the
Mr. Hill, wounded the slave. The latter
Mr. Hill, wounded the slave. river, and drowned himself and his three So says the Washington (Ark.) Telegraph

One William H. Jones, of Perry Co. Alabama recently sentenced to the penitentiary for isf for whipping one of his negroes so cruelly st his death. [And will be pardoned, of cours.]

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Vorthampton, Mass. (post paid,) un:!!

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E XIII .-- NO. 25.

RELIBERATOR o be anomionism, and a long some that did. I did it is a long some that did. I did it is a long some that days and alter that days. giday Morning, June 23, 1843.

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Letter from Elizabeth Pense.

ment either to the intellect par in England, or in Europe, HEABETH PEASE, of Darlington, has no field of public usefulness and christian its broadest sense. Great firmness, ce, a sound and large intellect, indomand perseverance, untiring industry, v, are her prominent traits of chardimony of such a woman will weigh ver she is known. It is for this reano good man has been more reviled no good man HENRY C. WRIGHT, that we owing eulogium on the character and bropist, extracted from a private recived from her a few weeks since. ands in this country, whose bearts th delight to hear of the remarkable sucady attended his noble mission to

Non-Resistant ; and have greedily drank ats he has so ably and beautifully set rt has responded to their truth, and the hope that the day is rapidly hasten-Truth The simplicity and suberines taught by Jesus of Nazareth a lime to time, presented with freshthrough his pen, and I have felt vowed them in the midst of a crooked oneration, and amid scorn, ridicule ast be a christian heart. I have mpathies extended to the last hamhars of human existence, without reereed or color-and I understood, so ish heart like mine could do so, the spirit of and of devotion to the good of mankind was artuated; I knew that he lived for was willing to suffer and to die for them. not pictured the reality. I scarcely extare a combination of all that is lofty and exalted in purpose, with such perfect ad gentleness, and love. He combines resident that makes the mighty man, to of a little child. It seems beyond the epithets which I have been so long Wright, could ever have been applied by very wrath, or the yet more deadly venvand sectarian vengeance, to such a bebe, that any man, who has studied the the influence of its love-breathing spirit, imitate the pattern of our holy Exemhold the right hand of christian fellowherly love from H. C. W.? Surely, not who has seen and heard the evidences of his ing spirit-else, should I doubt the reality of their Christianity. 'Tis true, that he and external observances, which too often brethren-that we must love all men. emies, and forgive even as we would be 'tis true that he rejects man-made sysands, and to interpose a barrier between the and Him to whom it is alone responsible.

of elavery; but w a display in a mi rship. is, he denounces those self-styled christian the Odd Fellows w hich apologize for stealing men, tearing paraphernalia of the d from the wife, snatching the child from the mother, selling human flesh by the pound, erience, and give system of human butchery, and endeavor ity, particularly the and christianize the military system! True thank them. Bettie unces these as synagogues of Satan, and of the order, as des s, so far as they sanction these abomina notherhood of thieves-and so they are. It l be guilty of co outh words and Lonied phrases were disnows it is A SECRE all migh close its doors, were the other schristian, in truth and in deed, as they But, so long as some of them openly nd benevolence. r, or tacitly sanction man-stealing, and all eir Creator by casting out to scorn the asonry, I was told ship of his hand, dishonoring his image by ites and ceremonies of part a portion of those created in his likeness, come into contact with-while they refuse en and sisters to those whom God has New-York, if a man like a non compus, to be our brethren and sisters-I marvel not many Hall should find its votaries; for, culous and nonser tothing is so calculated to make infidels, as cily remarked, a man, thun either he, or he pect to receive back e is no real charity in of such a spirit on the part of profesistians. Grieveus that it should be so; but te natural consequence. The unthinking are tify the practices of professors with the reits principles, danger-gitimate child of ma-tite all of its degrading self; and the vicious and profligate are glad in excuse to justify their evil course. Well, addelity to such atrocities as these does but to be a Christian; and so he must be seen inlty will be alive to be by those who look at it as it is depicteople will disco New Testament, and not through the tram-

tectarianism, which blinds the eyes to the of truth, and too often sacrifices the inter-Society.—The annual at Boston on Weden. B. Bannister prodistinuity to those of sect and party. ad to the me .W. says, and I believe he is correct, that is the ground on whic's to agitate slavery, nd the war system; but I do not believe at Britain possesses a man who could agitate jet with half the effect. He is fitted, by naby grace, for the work; and when we con-\$27,371 89. vastness and importance, I cannot but ou will generously spare him until it is set for publication, & moys received in the \$60,000. gon the right principle. I do not believe any poets of colonization of colorization of colonization of colorization of colonization of colon ions in the kingdom, save those which have ed under his auspices, are calculated to do good to the object. Some of them will prove see, I have no doubt; but I think things will a for a movement, which will probably star-Tenn.) Phonis say ublic mind, and scare away the timid, but Tenn.) Flamman a con a murder was con son Branch, a respect ur negroes have beet a he struck the fire dit. The attack was tach was in bed sales d, the body was to ke, where it was the murderers were con the approaching in hust be made, ere any great practical good can

te are many individuals in various parts of the m, who are fully prepared to enter into an asfor the 'immediate abolition of the army ;' and I trust that a correspondence may be between them, and perhaps a discussion it the carrying out of this object, and for the of capital punishments. No society which he inviolability of human life for its basis, is Therville, walked to bank of the Mise ter saying his praymously mot withstanding his world. w do any good to the cause of peace; and I scially pleased with the manner H. C. W the question-first laying a clear and consis tion, and then arguing therefrom, rather r at Petersburg, Va use the law required had held it 30 years what we call strain W-MLL! reaching out to the consideration of the multidifficulties and objections which may be adsainst the details. I have not yet heard him tublic, but I have received, to-day, a letter New Shildon, where he addressed a large audi rkansas, to save hat also was threatened inpon the latter with aged 15, interposed al blow. A son of which the master, a he latter ran to the his three childred elegraph of May 34. the on 7th day evening, and spoke several times Merday-stating that his lecture gave general satisin, and that some say they never heard such a fol one in all their lives. He was to address inher of the children of the colliers, and lecture again this evening; proceed to Newcastle to "-attend the anniversary of the Peace Society y Co. Alabama, well tiary for ten years o cruelly as to cand d, of course.] the next day-and I hope return here the end he week, for he needs rest. He has worked quite

hard in Lancashire, and looks jaded and worn

His cough is not gone, but he says it is a great deal better; and I think if he would refrain from public speaking, or nearly so, till the time of the Convenion, he might be fully restored to health."

In a letter of a still more recent date, E. P. (refer ring to Henry C. Wright,) says :- I wish I could say that his health is fully restored. He still suffers from the effects of the voyage, and the cold he took a Liverpool on first landing, which, I am sorry to say was renewed at Newcastle. I hope, however, when warm weather comes-which it surely will soon-he will gradually surmount his present unpleasant symp toms. He has had a sad specimen of our climate Bad as it is in general, it has been much more trying than usual for the last few months. I rarely rem ber a spring so cold and wet. It is a severe trial his patience to be debarred from laboring just as his mighty energies and love for poor, oppressed, and burdened humanity would dictate. The door is open for him in almost every part of the kingdom. How do I pray that he may have health and strength given to enter in and work! It would indeed be a blessing to the nation, if he could pay a general visit from one end to the other. He has letters from all quarters, culation of his most excellent little work is silent ly sowing the seeds of a purer love in the hearts of many, both of the present and rising generation.

Letter from Henry C. Wright. DARLINGTON, May 31, 1843.

DEAR FRIEND: I came to this place the 6th of May, after spending American A S. Society had appointed delegates to three months in Lancashire, lecturing in more than attend it, they would have been treated with the same 40 towns—of which I have sent you full accounts.— indignities that were shown to those whom the Socie-The last to you I sent by private conveyance to New- ty sent in 1840. Under such circumstances, it is ab York. It will probably meet you about the middle of surd to talk about 'trying again.' June, with other documents. I sent to my family a report of my labors in Lancashire, drawn up for the \$2.00 for five copies, to one address-\$3.00 for ten London Committee by the Manchester Committee, a copy of which they gave me. That report will be opied, and forwarded to you as soon as my family

gets it. sionary, free and independent-minded, and greatly to grant an interview to the Committee, for the pur and navy, and is willing to labor, might and main, to is no doubt that it was put into his hands on Friday render the soldier's trade of blood and murder as odious but, up to this hour, no answer has been received He preaches, not salvation from hell, but salvation view; but at least a brief reply might have been sent from sin, now and forever-that Christ came to take by him to the Committee, as a matter of official courbeen in a more truly christian family. Wherever he White House. goes, the people flock to him, and hear him gladly. In consequence of his open, fearless testimony against a hireling clergy, that tribe of licensed and ordained deceivers, ' who preach for hire and divine for money,' hate him most cordially. Then his testimony against Sectarism is a gross insult to the majority of Sect, and hence he meets with much reproach, as all must who bow to Christ rather than to Sect. He is doing a mighty work, under God. His word is quick and powerful, because he stands on the broad platform of man's humanity, and speaks the truth in love.

nantic river Type running between them-a narrow deep river. The town stands 10 miles from the mouth deep river. The town stands 10 miles from the mouth of the river, that runs East here into the German President, during his visit to Boston, requesting him Ocean, or North sea. The town contains over 120,000 inhabitants, and is altogether the best built town I have seen in Great Britain. There is a great eastle here, with a high tower built by Robert, duke of Normandy, brother of William the Conqueror—or, rather, of William the robber and pirate—and to that savage robber and pirate, Englishmen rejoice to trace the beginning of their kingdom. But I have no pleasure in looking at their old castles and towers. They are erected on the ruins of humanity. Their walls are erected on the ruins of humanity. Their walls are | Shocking !- But here is an item from the demcemented with the blood and brains of human beings. cratic Boston Post : I turn from them with utter disgust and loathing .-Man, the real temple of God, the glorious dwelling-place of the Most High on earth—is zictimized to their old frowning, savage-looking towers. I had rather lock into some Irish cabin, or Indian wigwam, where human beings find a home, such as it is—a shelter from President will be. cold and storm. These castles and towers-so famed in English song, English drama, and English elo- pink of 'courtesy'! quence-of which Englishmen boast, are all associated with robbery and murder. The curse of God and man is upon them. They ought every one of them to be levelled with the dust. The monuments of daring hardihood is over. On the score of numbers,

to me most savage and ferocious. I tell you, the place before been witnessed on the American soil. The where the savage Indian holds his war-dance, and thoughts it has excited within us must be suppressed where the priest of Moloch offers up his human vic- until we can find scope and verge enough to give them tims, seems not more absolutely inhuman and diaboli- utterance. As to Mr. Webster's Address, it is respeccal, than does York Minster, the glory and pride of table as to ability, but not his best effort. It shall be England's mitre and England's crown; for Westmins- subjected to the test of fearless and impartial criticism ter Abbey is not more honored than is York Minster. But look at it! See how utterly humanity is scorned not a stain or blemish could the orator find on the naand trodden under foot in that proud temple. Ambi- tional character. It dealt in praise-nothing but tion, lust of power, a contemptible vanity in England's praise-which the multitude swallowed greedily. idle and licentious priesthood, lie at the basis of that How few of that vast multitude thought of the milpile of stones; and the poor, besotted people gaze, lions of African slaves clanking their chains in deswonder, adore, bow, crouch down, and perish before pair, at that very moment! the blood-stained altar. I came through York-1 looked upon that pile of stones. Its history is per, feetly familiar to me, as is the history of all the lead- ceived with decent respect, for the sake of his office; ing towns and towers and castles of England. I have but, having been treacherous to the Whig party, and oft, at my own domestic fire-side-with the loved ones the Democrats not fancying him, by whom could be of home around the evening circle-traced the Ger- expect to be applauded? There was great curiosity to mans, Romans, Saxons, Normans, as they swept over see him, but scarcely any one could be found so poor this beautiful isle, like successive billows of a stormy 'as to do him reverence. ocean, leaving desolation and death behind. Now I associations connected with them. That York Mins- would have been on those 'hallowed' heights. ter, towering high over the little dissenting chapels, and the buildings in which dwells humanity, is certainly the most repulsive object to me I have yet seen in England. I hate it worse than the old baronial populace.

I came back from Newcastle to Darlington on the tor may anticipate a rich repast, weekly, during the 22d inst. with a heavy cold and fever-pain in eyes, next quarter. Will they not make fresh efforts to exhead, limbs and body, all over, and was subjected to a sweating process for three or four days and nights .-The pain and fever and cold are gone, leaving but a slight cough behind, which will soon wear off.

Yours, for universal peace, H. C. WRIGHT.

The following veracious article is from the N. H. Congregational Journal. News! news!

National Anti-Slavery Standard.—We regret to read, in a late number of this paper, the farewell of Mrs. Child, the gifted editor. Various threats have appeared in the Liberator, and other quarters; and rather than submit her free spirit to the dictation of the disorganizing portion of the Anti-Slavery Society, she choose to resign a post her fine taste and talents she chose to resign a post her fine taste and talents had made honorable and useful, but which the rabid-ness of certain aspiring leaders in reform had made so

Another 'Champion.'

A small monthly sheet, quarto form, has just made its appearance in Lodi, Cattaraugas county, N. Y., entitled the 'Champion of Freedom,' and edited by Lorenzo Mabbett, whose motto is—'I hold these truths to be self-eyident; that abstinence from the productions of slave labor is the corner-stone of the throw slavery with as much certainty as abstinence from intoxicating drinks will overthrow intemperance. It has some eccentricities about it, but friend Mabbett (who wears the Quaker garb) appears to be in earnest in the good cause, and intends supplying Queen Victoria, Louis Philippe, the Emperor of Russia, John Tyler, Henry Clay, John C Calhoun, &c. &c. with copies of his paper. Alluding to the London Ant Slavery Convention, he says :

Slavery Couvention, he says:

'I was sorry that William Lloyd Garrison and Lydia Maria Child discouraged the appointments of delegates from the American Anti-Slavery Society. The reason assigned is no other than because the last World's Convention refused to admit women as delegates. This of course was a great error, but who knows but what most of this Convention will be glad to receive female delegates, and give them every opportunity for action they could wish? Even if this prove not to be the case, the trial should at least be made. I had believed Wm. L. and Lydia Maria were persons of greater energy than to give up so. Why, the motto for children should have taught them better.

'If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.' Friend Mabbett ought to have known, that non but 'gentlemen' are to be allowed to sit in the Con-

vention-none others were invited-hence, if the

copies, &c.

President Tyler and the Address.

Multitudes are anxiously waiting to learn, whether I came to Darlington-staid here one week-then the Committee, (of which Wendell Phillips is chairwent to New Shildon, 12 miles North West, and lec- man,) appointed by the New-England Anti-Slavery tured there, and in the vicinity, eight times—then Convention to present an Address to Pres. Tyler, on went to Newcastle-on-Tyne, by invitation of the Newcastle Peace Committee, to attend their anniversary - holiest considerations to emancipate his slaves, have there lectured seven times, spending a week there. I had an interview with the President. We hasten to became acquainted with Mathew Forster, who has give them all the information we possess on this subtaken a deep interest in the anti-slavery struggle in the ject. On the day of his arrival in Boston, a letter was United States from the beginning; also with David sent to him by Mr. Phillips, (enclosing a copy of the Adam, brother to Wm. Adam. David is a town mis- Address, but without the signatures,) requesting him sonary, free and independent-minded, and greaty to grant an interview to the comminder, for the pur-conversant with society in Newcastle—an anti-war pose of presenting the Address in due form, at such man—goes for the immediate abolition of the army time as should be most convenient to himself. There as is that of the midnight murderer. I there met Joseph The Address was couched in respectful language, and BARKER, the most radical, consistent and indepen-dent-minded christian reformer I have yet met in purest kind. The President, in consequence of his England. He plants himself at once on the blessed numerous engagements since his arrival, has doubtand glorious doctrine of a present salvation from sin. less found it impracticable to grant the desired interaway the sin of the world. I spent three days and tesy-to say nothing of Virginia chivalry.' Perhaps, nights in his dear and precious family. I have seldom however, he will send an answer on his return to the

We copy the following from the 'Old Dominion.' paper published at Portsmouth, Va. :

leceivers, 'who preach for hire and divino for money,' acceptaints is a gross insult to the majority of Sect, and hence he meets with much reproach, as all must who low to Christ rather than to Sect. He is doing a nighty work, under God. His word is quick and nowerful, because he stands on the broad platform of nan's kumanity, and speaks the truth in love.

Newcastle and Gateshead constitute one town, the mantic river Type running between them—a narrow 'The Boston Post says that George Latimer,

The Richmond Enquirer, in alluding to the vote to liberate his slaves, says :

A correspondent expresses a hope that the anti-sla-

Surely, the Post's correspondent must be the very

The Bunker Hill Celebration

This pageant of American hypocrisy and Heaven England's shame and infamy are they.

But of all that I have yet seen, York Minster looks for such a mighty throng of human beings had never hereafter. It was stocked with national vanity, and

> The position occupied by President Tyler, on the occasion, was both ludicrous and painful. He was re-

President Tyler had the effrontery to bring with see these blood and robber-built towers and castles him a slave, on his 'pilgrimage' to Bunher Hill! and and temples, and my soul spurns them, because of the but for his (the slave's) indisposition on the 17th,

Residence in Northampton.

By the advice of his physician and friends, the editor of the Liberator has left the city for a three months towers and castles of Norman and Saxon origin, be- residence in Northampton, for the benefit of his health cause it is the strong hold of a religion of robbery and During his absence, he will endeavor to contribute murder, that is played off by consecrated hirelings regularly to the columns of the paper; and, in addiupon a deluded people, to lead them away from Christ. tion to this, he has had the promise of editorial aid ianity and humanity. But more anon about these from two of the most gifted and able writers in the an dens of death and damnation to an ignorant, starving ti-slavery field of conflict and victory. By the arrange ments that have been made, the readers of the Libera

> 'PRINTER'S LUCK.' We have placed, on our las page, an article with this title, from the Gospel Ban ner, for the purpose of saying that it is as applicable to our own delinquent subscribers as to those for whose benefit it was specially written. We trust perusal of it will lead to the prompt liquidation of ev ery debt which is due on our subscription list. The neglect of friends to pay their newspaper bill is vastly more adverse to the existence than the most violent opposition of fues. The intro ductory remarks of the article alluded to are exceed ingly just and pertinent.

tend its circulation?

For a choice specimen of southern religious cant, hypocrisy, impudence, and diabolism, see the article in the 'Refuge,' from the S. C. Advocate.

The mail packet Columbia arrived at Boston on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, with London papers to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst.

The steamship Hibernia, Judkins, arrived at Liverpool at 7 o'clock, Sunday morning, 20th ult. She made her passage in 11 days and 12 hours.

The Sandwich Islands.—In reply to a question of Mr. Hindley, in the House of Commons on the 30th ult. Sir Robert Peel, who is reported to have spoken in a low tone of voice, was understood to say there was no truth in the statements that had appeared in the public papers, to the effect that the Sandwich Islands had been taken possession of by her Majesty's Forces.

E. Morton, Plymouthi, S. Davie do Mrs. N. Ripley, Mary P. Kenney, Salom, Mary P. C. Marsfield, Warren, F. C. Marsfield, Warren, Anna M. Balley, New-Bedford, Mary F. Congdon, do Caroline Remond, Salem, M. F. Chandler, Concord, N. H. John Augustus, Boston, Thankful Southwick, do Prescott Dickinson, do

ed by the anticipation of an immediate attack.

A Speech by O Connell.—The repeal affair in Cork was very brilliant. It is said that upwards of 500,000 persons were congregated on this occasion. A Cork paper says:—

paper says:—

'The procession alone occupied exactly three hours and five minutes in passing the Liberator's carriage, from the higher to the lower road, when tremendous cheers were given for the Liberator. When the procession passed, the Liberator's carriage immediately followed: the roads throughout were lined with horsemen, cars, and carriages; the fields and heights were occupied by countless thousands, whose enthusiastic shouts rent the air, the Liberator, whose enthus sinstic shouts rent the air, the Liberator was considered. Thomas Cole, George Turner, Augusta, Me. Oliver Dennett, Portland, Me. Lydia L. Dennett, Warren Allen, Walpole, Mass. Abram Gaul, Diseath Ames, Diseat horsemen, cars, and carriages; the fields and heights were occupied by countless thousands, whose enthursiastic shouts rent the air, the Liberator echoing them by cries of 'Repeal!' 'Old Ireland!' The carriages then followed, with a train of cars, divisions of equestrians, &c., which occupied several miles of the roal. At Glammire, the window frames were all removed. Well-dressed ladies occupied the windows, and cheered and waved handkerchiefs as the pro-

Military Positions in Ireland.—The batteries at Tarbert have, unexpectedly, been reinforced by four additional pieces of artillery, and an additional force of one officer and fifteen men is expected daily. Letters have been received inquiring how many men all the forts would contain; all the guns are to be mounted without delay. A man-of war steamer went up the Shannon, on Friday week, with two thousand of arms for Limerick. Four other steamers were despatched from the Tower for Ireland with arms. We understand that two men-of-war steamers will be stationed in the Shannon—one at Tarbert, and the other at Grass Island.—Kerry Evening Post.

Death of Mrs. Catharine A. Ware—Weith extreme reason.

DEATH OF MR. LEGARE. We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Hugh S. Legare, Attorney General of the United States, and Acting Secretary of State, which took place in this city Tuesday morning at a quarter before six o'clock, at the house of George Ticknor, Esq., in Park-street. His death was caused by bilious choice, of which complaint he has been ill since his arrival in this city on Friday last, on which day he was present at the reception room of the President, but was not able further to participate in the festivities of the celebration. Mr. Legare was a resident of Charleston, S. C. He was a gentleman of eminent abilities, thoroughly learned in the law, and an elegant classical scholar.—Boston Bulletin:

W. L. Hempstead, do do do do Mansa Miller, do do do do

Court of Boston, died in this city on Saturday morning, after a long illness, at the age of 61.

and large family of children.

Fire.—On Thursday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive granite building at the corner of Washington and Essex-streets, owned by John Redman. The fire, it is thought, originated in the hall occupied by the Sutfolk Lodge of Odd Fellows, and also by several other Lodges. Mr. Nieburh, who occupied the second story as a Piano Forte manufactory, had his property much damaged. Gavett & Co. occupied the floor as a dry goods store; their stock was nearly destroyed. Mr. Redman and the Sutfolk Lodge were mostly insured.—Boston Travel-ler.

H. H. Brigham, Abiagton, do Benj. W. Smith, Job Bailey, Charles Butler, Newburyport, Seth Sprague, Duxbury, Mass. Jas. S. Gayton, S. Goyton, S. Gayton, S. Goyton, S. Gayton, S. Woudstock, Vt. Wm. A. White, Watertown, Mass. Jas. St. Gayton, S. Gayton, S. F. Peckham, do Edmund Quincy, Dedham, Wm. P. Atkinson, Brookline, Samuel Philbrick,

Fire in Cambridgeport.—A Strange Death.—On Thorsday evening about 8 o'clock, the inmates of the tavern kept by Mr. D. Harvey, just over the bridge in Cambridgeport, discovered a dense smoke issuing from one of the bed rooms. They opened the door, and after partially extinguishing the fire, or rather smoke, discovered a man lying on one of the beds. He was taken out and found to be entirely dead. The other bed was found to be ripped open, and the feather's well A. Stanwood, Newburyport, Massiaken out and found to be ripped open, and the feather's well A. Friend.

Yera Cruz. Eight hundred cases were reported to ex-ist the day before the Dolphin left. The subjects con-sisted principally of Mexican soldiers from the table

Inads, who were dying rapidly.

There had been an attempt to assassinate Santa Anna, which failed. Several arrests had been made of persons suspected, but all had been acquitted but two, and they contrived to escape. The President is believed to be sitting on a ricketty seat.

Mary Davis,

Cash;

Henry Chapman, Boston,

Henrietta Sargent, do

Catharine Sargent, do

M. W. Chapman, do

Watertown

ish authorities, in accordance with the terms of the Ann Lincoln, A Friend,

Do.

undries.

Total receipts,

MEETING AT EAST BRADFORD. The letter of our

espected friend A. M. Merrill, inviting us, in behalf

many of the friends of the cause ' in that place, to

present at the annual meeting of the Essex Co. A.

Northampton, we regret that it will not be conveni

ent for us to accept the invitation. The primary, and

indeed the only object we have in view, in sojourning

near Mount Holyoke during the werm season, is to

endeavor to obtain a renovation of our physical frame;

and in order to secure this object, it will be indispen-

sable for us to abstain from public speaking, and

from attending anti-slavery meetings.

Texas, was shot in the street of that town by a mar named Maynard, on the morning of the second of May. Some few words had passed between them in S. Society in East Bradford on the 30th instant, has been received; but, in consequence of our removal to

NEW-ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION. List of Moneys, received at the New-England Conv.

A fire broke out on the 20th ult. at Dobrona, in Austria, which destroyed 260 houses, the Catholic church and the town hall. Two thousand persons were by this calamity deprived of shelter.

Ireland — The country had been worked up by the Repeal agitation to a fearful state of excitement. A letter from Dublin, dated May 31st, says, there is nothing talked of but 'Repeal.' The walls of the city are white with placards, advocating this measure.

The government is rapidly content to the Majesty's Thousand Content of the Challenge o The government is rapidly concentrating a large military force in Ireland, transporting arms thither, and making every preparation that would be suggested by the anticipation of an immediate attack.

Eliza Taft, Dedham, A Friend, Christopher Compared to the Street of the Street of

D. B. Kobinson, Manshell, Robert Rogers, Chelsea, George Minot, Boston, John Wright, do Richard Clapp, Dorchester, Israel H. Brown, Sudbury, Lovy A. Brown, do Sophronia M. Brown, do Leey A. Brown, do Sophronia M. Brown, do Isaac Winslow, Philadel John Levy, Lowell,

sa R. Beal, Hingham,

from the Tower for Ireland with arms. We understand that two men-of-war steamers will be stationed in the Shannon-one at Tarbert, and the other at Grass Island.—Kerry Evening Post.

Death of Mrs. Catharine A. Ware.—We announce with extreme regret the death of this accomplished and gifted lady, the wife of our respected townsman, Mr. Charles Ware, which took place at Paris on Wednesday week, where she had passed the winter. Mrs. Ware was preparing to return to Liverpool with her family, when she was seized with apoplexy, to which she fell a victim. Mrs. Ware was an elegant writer, and a lady of refined taste. In her native city, Bossion, she for some years edited a Monthly Magazine Since her arrival in England, she published a volume of poems, that received a high meed of praise. But not merely on the score of superior talent was Mrs. Ware respected by all who knew her personally: around the domestic hearth, in the society of her family, as a wife and a mother, she was everything that feminine delicacy could aspire to.—Liverpool Chronicle.

Death of Mrs. Legare. We regret to announce with the Mrs. Legare. We regret to announce with the society of her family, as a wife and a mother, she was everything that feminine delicacy could aspire to.—Liverpool Chronicle.

Death of Mrs. Legare. We regret to announce with the Mrs. Legare. We regret to announce with the took place at Paris on Wed. L. Hempstead, do do James Miller, do do do James Mi

Wm. Simmons, Esq., senior Justice of the Police Mary B. Perry, Hanson,

ing, after a long illness, at the age of 61.

We regret to learn the decease of the Hon. Barker Burnell, member of Congress for Nantucket.

Charles Lincoln, Esq., the Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, at Charlestown, was killed-on Thursday afternoon, by a convict. Mr. Lincoln was showing the various shops to a gentleman, at about 6 o'clock, and when in the upholsterer's shop, a convict from behind stabbed him through the neck with a sharp knife, cutting the wind pipe and jugular vein, and killing him instantly. The fellow had been in the prison once before; and is said to have attributed the length of his second sentence to Mr. Lincoln. He has now glutted his diabolical rage and vangeance on a worthy and excellent officer, who has left a wife and large family of children. Ignatius Sargent, Gloucester, Mass. H. H. Brigham, Abiagton, do Benj. W. Smith,

bed was found to be entirely dead. The other leadings are the dwas found to be ripped open, and the feathers set to fire. The name of the man found dead is Norman Wright. He belongs to Fitchburg—had nearly two hundred dollars in money on his person, and bears every appearance of respectability. The whole affair is very strange. An inquest has been held, but we have not learned the particulars.—Boston Mail.

Cash, George Washington, Cash.

The yellow fever was raging with great violence at Joshua T. Everett, Princeton,

M. W. Chapman, do Watertown, T. Davis, Providence, R. F. J. H. Taylor, A Friend, Church, by a vote of 48 to 22? decided to permit the marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—Albany Daily Advocate.

An old Member.—Col. Joseph Wyatt, of Charlotte, Va. aged 93 years, died a few nights ago—Col. W. was for 44 years successively a member of the House of Delegates from Charlotte, or a Senator from the district to which that county is attached.

M. W. Chapman, do Watertown, T. Davis, Providence, R. F. J. H. Taylor, A Friend, Cash, Gard, Cash, Sarind, A Friend, Smith, A Friend.

A Murderess to be Caught.—A wealthy citizen of Paisley, Scotland, was poisoned by his wife, just before the sailing of the Acadia, the woman escaping to New-York by a packet-ship. A government messenger came out in the Acadia to arrest her when the ship arrives. She will be delivered over to the British of Chales Poor to the Poor of the Poo

We learn that Mr. D. D. Baker, of Matagorda May. Some few words had passed between them in anger, when Maynard drew a pistol, and discharged it without effect. Mr. Baker, who was also armed, fired unsuccessfully at Maynard, who then drew a second pistol, and advanced deliberately, and with the muzzle at the breast of his antagonist, fired. Not content with this, he continued the assault by beating in his skull with the butt of his pistol. Mr. Baker expired in a few moments, exclaiming. The villain has killed me! He has left a young wife and children to deplore his untimely end. Maynard is from Massachusetts; Baker was from one of the Western States.

Good order on the 17th .- The simple fact, says the Courier, that our police did not make a single commit-tal to the jail, on Saturday last, speaks volumes for the respect for law and the love of good order, which characterize New-England. Though our city was fil-led to its utmost capacity, and though the greatest ex-citement was felt on all hands, not the slightest out-break occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion.

Assassination.—As Dr. Samuel Kennedy was walking along in Charles-street yesterday, near the police court of the First Municipality, about 12 o'clock, one William Dawson came up behind him, tapped him with his hand on the shoulder, and when the doctor turned round, he plunged a bowie knile into his abdomen; he gave him a second stab, a little more towards the side, and also one in the Back. He then made tion, in payment of Expenses E. Morton, Plymouth;

his escape and has not yet been apprehended, wounds are ghantly ones, but it is thought they not prove to be mortal.—N. O. Pic. DIED-In this city, 15th inst., Mr. Wm. G. Nell, aged 58 years. Mr. Nell was a respectable, exemplary and worthy colored citizen. NOTICES. ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TIONS. Arrangements have been made for holding One Hundred Anti-Slavery Conventions during the next six months, in various parts of the country, but chiefly in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana—in accordance with a plan adopted at the late New-England A. S. Convention. Among the speakers who will give their attendance from the East are Messra. John A. Collins, George Bradburn, Frederick Douglass, Charles L. Remond, and James Monroe. FIRST SERIES. Randolph, Vt. Monday and Tuesday, July 10th & 11th. Middlebury, "Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th. N. Ferrisburgh, Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th. Keeseville, N. Y. Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st.

Springfield, Mass. Mond. and Tues. July 10th and fifth. Albany, N. Y. Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th. Little Falls, Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th. Utica, Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st. J. A. COLLINS, General Agent of the Mass. A. S. Soc

FOURTH OF JULY AT KINGSTON. The Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their annual meeting at the Baytist meeting-house in Kingston, on Tuesday, July 4th, at 9 o clock, A. M. It is expected that James Morroe, of Connecticut, will deliver an address on the occasion. Elequent advocates of the cause from various places will be present, and all persons interested are invited to attend.

S. DYER, Sec.

Abington, June 19, 1843.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ESSEX COUN-TY A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society will be holden in East Bradford, commencing on Friday, June 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will

probably continue two or three days.

Let the sympathy felt by the abolitionists of Essex County, for the pining bondmen of our land, be manifested on that occasion by the numerical attendance, the free, harmonious discussion and adoption of such measures as shall directly tend to their emancipation.

MARY P. KENNEY, Rec. Sec. Salem, May 29, 1843.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION.

There will be an Anti-Slavery Pic Nic Celebration in Westminster, on the fourth of July next; to commence at 91-2 o'clock, A. M.

It is expected that Mr. Adin Ballou, of Milford, (Hopedale,) will address the assembly on the occasion, and other persons who may be in attendance. We cordially invite the people in the vicinity to unite with us on the occasion; and also friends from a distance, who can conveniently attend, shall be welcome to our hospitalities.

BENJAMIÑ WYMAN,

BENJAMIN WYMAN,
for the Committee of Arrangement

CONVENTIONS FOR UNIVERSAL INQUIRY AND REFOM, WILL BE HELD At Randolph, commencing on Friday, the 30th inst. and continuing through Saturday and Sunday. At Brandon on Tuesday, the fourth of July, and

At Bradon on Tuesday, the fourth of July, and continuing indefinitely.

(T) John A. Collins and Nathaniel H. Whiting of Massachusetts are expected to be in attendance.—
They are powerful advocates in the great work of reform. These meetings will be such as have not been held in Vermont. No ordinary obstacle should be allowed by any one to be in the way of attendance.—
The time has come for more thorough agitation. Mind should act more, however, and be acted upon less.—
Confidence in man is increasing. Let it continue to increase. Mankind are less afraid of each other. Let the fear decrease. It will be so as knowledge is diffused. Let knowledge diffuse then. Let the people gather themselves together and banish fear. Let mind be assembled, and emancipate itself from sin and suffering. Let the baser part of man now be brought into subjection to the higher and nobler.

Will the Voice of Freedom, Herald of Freedom and Liberator copy?

PRIOR FOSTER -- CAUTION.

PRIOR FOSTER.—CAUTION.

IT Some time last year, the undersigned, a committee of the colored people of Masillon, O. authorized Mr. Prior Foster, a colored man, to examine the laws of Michigan, and ascertain whether our rights were so protected there, that we could establish a manual labor school; also to see whether he could find a suitable location for the school, and at what price. After this, he was to report to us, and receive farther instruction. He has made no report to the Committee, though he has frequently been requested to do so. Nor has he even answered our letters. We are credible inferred also that he is collections woner on the Nor has he even answered our letters. We are credibly informed, also, that he is collecting money on the pretence of establishing such a school, and is appropriating the money to his own use, and not for the payment of the land which he purchased without authority. We therefore dissolve our connexion with the said Foster, and would caution our friends against him, as a dishonest man.

The Philanthropist, Liberty Press, Liberator, Emancipator, and other anti-slavery papers, are requested to copy this notice.

W. M. PINN
P. BROWN,
JACOB PALMER,

Of Masillon, Ohio.

CAUTION.

TI to becomes our painful duty to caution the public sgainst the Rev. Isaac Hamilton, who is travelling through the country, collecting money for the alleged purpose of establishing a High School for colored youth, at Wilkes Barre, Penn. As he has our names attached to documents respecting the school, we deem it proper thus publicly to declare our loss of confidence in him.

FRANCIS DANA,

FRANCIS DANA, RICHARD HAZELL, HENRY BROWN, W. C. GILDERSLEEVE.

PROSPECTUS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A HISTORY OF 'OULD NEWBERRY.'

THE subscriber having long entertained the purpose of publishing a history of Newbury, including Newburyport and West Newbury, and having accumulated a large mass of materials for that purpose, would now announce to his friends and the public, his determination to execute his design. He believes that he has facilities for this work, possessed by no other person, in consequence of the peculiar opportunities for acquiring information, with which he has lieves that he has facilities for this work, possessed by no other person, in consequence of the paculiar opportunities for acquiring information, with which he has been favored. His object will be, as far as possible, to make the documents and records of the past speak for themselves; thus giving to the reader at once the facts and evidences, supplying by notes and interstitial remarks, whatever information is necessary to make the narrative interesting and intelligible.

Newbury is an arcinet town: its manners were a

the narrative interesting and intelligible.

Newbury is an ancient town; its manners were a perfect specimen of Puritanism; the anecdotes are numerous; the characters it has produced were able and conspicuous, and most of the facts are too interesting not to be rescued from oblivion.

It will assume the form of annals civil and ecclesiastical, and contain a genealogical account of the first settlers, with several engravings. The volume will contain at least 400 pages, large octavo, at a price not exceeding \$1,50. It will be delivered to subscribers as soon as published; and no copy will be sold cheaper than the subscription price.

JOSHUA COFFIN.

JOSHUA COFFIN. Subscriptions received by W. B. TAPPAN, Boston

\$117 98

WM. HENRY BRISBANE, M. D. HAVING commenced the practice of Medicine in this city, respectfully solicits the favor of his friends and fellow-citizens who may require professional services. Office and residence No. 42 Harvard-April 21

Lunsford Lane's Father.

THE father of LUNSTORD LANZ is now in the city, and is desirous of employment. He has been used to gardening. He is able and active for a man of his age. Any friends who can aid him to business on a place either in the vicinity of Boaton or elsewhere, will confer upon him a favor by doing so. His wife is with him. Apply to either of the Mesers Lanes, or to No. 25 Cornhill.

EL

UBLISH

W. W.

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L XI

POETRY.

From the New-York Tribune. MYSTERIES. by wm. H. BURLEIGH. Deep the mystery of death, When the body slumbereth, Senseless, pulseless, without breath-

Heedless of surrounding strife, Of the grief of child or wife: Yet the same in all, save life. Whence this slumber so profound, That it may not be unbound,

Or by silence, or by sound? Who can answer? None may tell-None who with the living dwell,

Not till on the spirit's sight Bursts the Uncreated Light, Can we read the mystery right. Yet, wherever we may be,

Daily, hourly, do we see

A profounder mystery, Than of death more solemn far. Heavier, heedless though we are, When the gates of sense unbur,

Giving glimpses of its deep, Over which perpetual sweep Phantoms from the Land of Sleep. 'Tis the mystery of Life-With its trials and its strife-With its hopes and terrors rife-

With its darkness and its light-With its meekness and its might-With its longings infinite. For a higher state than this,

For a more pervading bliss, For the Heaven from which, I wis, In its primal day, it came-Hence its pure, ethereal flame, Ever changing, yet the same. Who this mystery shall scan? Who shall read the sentient man? Neither sage nor simple can !

Droops Imagination's wing-Pant nor future e'er can brine Answer to our questioning. This alone, in joy and wo, While we linger here below,

Is enough for us to know-That in Him who reigns above-Him, the Omnipresent Love-Do we live, and breathe, and move! Ever let us look to Him,

And when Sun and Stars are dim. Praise Him with the Seraphim !

DEATH. BY HORACE SMITH. Fate! fortune! chance! whose blindness Hostility, or kindness, Play such strange freaks with human destinies, Contrasting poor and wealthy,

The life-diseased and healthy, The blessed, the cursed, the witless and the wise, Ye have a master-one Who mars what ye have done, Leaving all that move beneath the sun-

Death !

Take courage, ye who languish Beneath the withering anguish Of opening wrong, or tyrannous deceit; There comes a swift redresser, To punish your oppressor, And lay him prestrate-helpless at your feet

O champion strong ! Righter of wrong, Justice-equality-to thee belong-

Death ! When conquest crowns his quarrel, And the victor, wreathed with laurel, While trembling nations bow beneath his rod,

On his guarded throne reposes, In living apotheosis, The Lord's anointed, and earth's demigod What form of fear

Croaks in his ear. The victor's car is but a funeral bier? Death !

Who-spite of guards and yeomen Steel phalanx or cross bowing Leaps at a bound the shuddering castle's moat, The tyrant's crown down dashes, His brandish'd sceptre smashes, With rattling fingers grasps him by the throat,

His breath out-wrings. And his corpse down flings, To the dark pit where grave-worms feed on kings Death!

When the robber's unsuspected; When the murderer's undetected. And night has veiled his crime from every eye; When nothing living daunts him, And no fear of justice haunts him,-Who wakes his conscience-stricken agony?

Who makes him start, With his withering dart, And wrings the secret from his bursting heart? Death !

To those who pine in sorrow, Whose wretchedness can borrow No moment's case from any human act, To the widow-comfort spurning, To the slave for freedom yearning,

To the diseased with cureless anguish racked-Who brings release, And whispers peace,

And points to realms where pain and corrow cease: Death!

> BE KIND TO EACH OTHER. BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Be kind to each other! The night's coming on, When friend and when brother Perchance may be gone ! Then 'midst our dejection, How sweet to have earned The blest recollection,

When day bath departed, And memory keeps Her watch, broken-hearted; Where all she loved sleeps Let falsehood assail not, Nor envy disprove-Let trifles prevail not Against those ye love !

Of kindness-returned

Nor change with to-morrow, Should fortune take wing, But the deeper the sorrow, The closer still cling ! Oh! be kind to each other The night's coming on, When friend and when brother

Perchance may be gone !

SATIRE. The man, whose hardy spirit shall engage To lash the vices of a guilty age, At his first setting forward ought to know, That every rogue he meets must be his foe That the rude breath of satire will provoke Many who feel, and more who fear the stroke.

CHRISTIAN REFORM.

Jews opposed it, but it still spread; the Fagan principles. And it they refuse to uo so, what such philosophers opposed it, but it still rolled on; the magistrates and rulers opposed it, and shed the blood of its teachers and disciples like water, but nothing of its teachers and disciples like water, but nothing riously deficient. could stay its progress. The priest and the magician, the prince and the philosopher, were all borne down before it. The patience of its martyrs, the The priest and the magi fleets and armies of the whole earth, and the persecuted gospel put to silence the boasted philosophy of Greece and Rome. The corrupt interests and passions and customs of a dark and degenerate world gave way before it, and through blood and fires, and many hideous forms of death, it still went forward, in meekness and in majesty, uninjured and undismayed, 'from conquering to conquer.'

The gospel was opposed at the time of the Reformation: the power of the Popedom was against it, and the powers of many nations were against it;

and the powers of many nations were against it; but it still pursued its course, and multiplied its conquests on every hand. Since the time of the Reformation, it has been opposed by a new kind of enemies. A number of men appeared in England, in France, and in America, some years ago, profesticate to the children of vesser, and claiming for sing to be the children of reason, and claiming for selves alone, of all the people upon earth, the sels and joined their energies for the overthrow of the gospel, and made great efforts to destroy Christ-ianity from the face of the earth; but they passed Their boasting was turned into si their pride and their pretensions all perished; but the gospel still lives, and goes forth with quicker step and with greater glory to illumine and bless the

At length, another foe has entered the field against the religion of Christ, which boldly threatens to sweep it, in a few years, from the face of the earth. But we cannot be afraid. The gospel will triumph But we cannot be afraid. The gospel will triumph again, and the system of infidel socialism will go down to the grave of its fathers, and know no resurrection. The men who at present are fighting against the gospel, are loud in their boasting, and fierce and headlong in their attacks; but they are strangers to the system with which they are warring, and to the powers which are joined together in its behalf. A few more struggles will reveal to them their folly, and extinguish their mad hopes for ever. All that is in heaven is against them, and all that is good and Is in heaven is against them, and all that is good and true and strong upon earth is against them. They fight against the light of the whole world; they fight against the strongest feelings of every uncorrupted human being; they war against the rights, the joys, and the hopes of the whole intelligent creation. And as soon will they blot out the sun and the strongest feelings of every uncorrupted human being; they war against the rights, the joys, and the hopes of the whole intelligent creation. And as soon will they blot out the sun and the strongest feelings of every uncorrupted human being; they war against the rights, the joys, and the hopes of the whole intelligent creation. And as soon will they blot out the sun and the strongest feelings of every uncorrupted human being; they war against the rights, and seated on his right, was Col. Johnson. The Hon. J. B. Bowlin, and Louis V. Bogue, Esq. Testdent of the Association, was in the chair, and seated on his right, was Col. Johnson. The Hon. J. B. Bowlin, and Louis V. Bogue, Esq. Testdent of the Association, was in the chair, and seated on his right, was Col. Johnson. The Hon. J. B. Bowlin, and Louis V. Bogue, Esq. Testdent of the Association, was in the chair, and seated on his right, was Col. Johnson. The Hon. J. B. Bowlin, and Louis V. Bogue, Esq. Testdent of the chair, and seated on his right, was Col. Johnson the right, and seated on his right, was Col. Johnson. The Hon. J. B. Bowlin, and Louis V. Bogue, Esq. Testdent of the chair, and seated on his right, was Col. Johnson the right, and seated on his right, was Col. Johnson the prescription. The Hon. J. B. Bowlin, and Louis V. Bogue, Esq. Testdent of the chair, and seated on his right, was Col. Johnson the right, and seated on his right, was Col. Johnson the chair, and seated on his right, was Col. Johnson the right, was Col. Johnson the chair, and seated on his right, and seated on his right, was Col. Johnson the chair, and seated on his right. es, instead of checking its progress, shall only sed Ireland, the appearance of his veners te it roll on the faster, and win to itself new scarred all over with wounds received

fame and glory.
I would also say a few words, before I proceed

'Who,' he exclaimed, 'shall stop the current of my thoughts? Who shall stop the current of my thoughts? Who shall bid these lips to be silent, and palsy this tongue, when I am called upon to speak whether men reduce it to practice or not; nor do I undertake to prove that a mere profession of Christianity will make men good and happy. All I undertake to prove, is simply this, that if Christianity like to prove, is simply this, that if Christianity like the relief of practice among mankind, it would cure the evils of seciety, and that have the evils of seciety and that wherever the relief of the provided into silence, and the sentimens of my heart would cure the evils of seciety.

They would fain have people to believe that there is no difference between Christianity itself and whatever ignorant and ill-designing men may choose to call Christianity. They talk as if every thing was Christianity that happens to be found in what is called a Christian country: and they talk as if every the called a Christian country: and they talk as if every to call Christianity. They talk as if every thing was Christianity that happens to be found in what is called a Christian country; and they talk as if every one who happens to bear the Christian name was a Christian indeed. The Socialist missionary at Newcastle spoke as if he reckoned all to be Christians who had white skins, and he ranked the convicts who are sent to Van Dieman's land, the murderous invaders of South America, the destroyers of the red Indians, and the poor creatures who enlisted into the Spanish Legion, hiring themselves to kill their fellow-men for thirteen pence a day, as genuine Christians. This, I find, is the plan of the Socialist advocates generally. They never think of opening the New Testament, and quoting its precepts, and attempting to show that obedience to them tends to produce crime and misery. They labor to shun the New Testament altogether, and instead of the religion of Christ, they combat a fiction of their own imaginations.

They have the delivered on the occasion may be reported at length. The remarks of the gallant veteran were alternately eloquent, playful, humorous and touching; evincing a sincer regard for the prosperity of Ireland, and manifesting a burning hatred of oppression wherever and however practised. He alluded with great beauty to the debt of gratitude we owe to Irishmen to their services in defence of American liberty, and for their said in extending the improvements which have been urging this nation forward with giant strides since the revolution; and his views with regard to the proper policy to be pursued to continue the progress of the country without interruption, were responded to with enthusiasm by the additional continue the progress of the country without interruption, were responded to with enthusiasm by the additional continue the progress of the country without interruption, were responded to with enthusiasm by the additional continue the progress of the country without interruption, were responded to with enthusiasm by the additional continue th

own imaginations.

But the Socialists should consider that what would be wrong in us towards their principles, is wrong in them towards ours. If they require us, when they Christianity and Socialism.

We take the following excellent extract from an admirable work, eutitled 'The Gospel Triumphant: or, a Defence of Christianity against the Attacks of ought, when they attack Christianity, to confine our selves to their authorized books, to quote the passages we quote a fair and honest interpretation, then they attack Christianity, to confine or, a Defence of Christianity against the Attacks of the Socialists; and an exposure of the infidel character and mischievous tendency of the Social System of Robert Owen. By Joseph Barker, of Newcastle, Eng.'

Let me advise the friends of Christianity not to be afraid of the attacks which are made upon the gospel. We cannot but be sorry that any should be so ill-informed, or so ill-disposed, as to assail the gospel; but we have no need to be afraid of the results. It is no new thing for the religion of Christ to be opposed. It has had its enemies in every age, from the day that it was first revealed to the world, to the present time, but it has triumphed over them all. When it first made its appearance, it was opposed by the whole world, but it vail. The Jews opposed it, but it still spread; the Pagan philosophers opposed it, but it still rolled on; the magistrates and culture noneastic transports to Van Dieman's Land, not only professed Christianity, to confine themselves to our standard books, to quote the chapter and the verse, and to give the passages they quote a fair and a consistent interpretation. They ought, when they charge on Christianity he cruekies of the Spanish Legion, and the transports to Van Dieman's Land, to prove that the soldiers which formed the Spanish Legion, and the transports to Van Dieman's Land, not only professed Christianity, but they also acted in accordance with their profession. They should go to the New Testament, and quote the passages which command or sanction the crimes with which the soldiers and the transports to Van Dieman's Land, not only professed Christianity, but they also acted in accordance with their profession. They should go to the New Testament, and quote the passages which command or sanction the crimes with which the soldiers and the transports are charged, and tho show us plainly, that in committing those rimes, they acted in agreement with Christian passages.

affection and courage of its converts, subdued the hearts of its enemies, and brought them with tears to implore the blessings of its salvation. The feeble that the organ of so respectable a body as the American Peace Society should have lent its influence to fleets and armies of the whole earth, and the persecutive of the circulation of a work calculated at once

'We have read with much pleasure, a little work under this title, from the pen of H. C. Wright, designed, by a series of simple and touching stories, to teach children 'how to prevent quarrelling.' It breathes the pure spirit of the gospel, or we kno not what the gospel is. We commend it as likely to do good, and only good, to all readers, whether old or young: and sorry should we be, if prejudice against the author's views on certain other topics, should obstruct the circulation of this book. It ought to go into every juvenile and Sabbath school library in Christendom. Let a whole generation be trained in the spirit of this book, and there would be few more quarrels among individuals, and no wars among nations.'—Voice of Freedom.

MISCELLANY.

A text and an authority for abolitionists ! Repeal in St. Louis.

SPEECH OF COL. R. M. JOHNSON. On the occasion of a recent visit of Col. R. M. Johnson to the city of St. Louis, the Repealers convened a splendid meeting; the theatre, where they met, was densely crowded, and a vast number were forced to go home, from inability to gain admission. The most eligible seats in the house were filled by a brilliant assemblage of ladies, and the rostrum was crowded by the officers of the Association, and a large number of distinguished guests. James Clemens, Esq. President of the Association, was in the chair, and seated on his right, was Col. Johnson. The Hon. J. B. Bowlin, and Louis V. Bogue, Esq.

tear from the hearts of men their belief in God, and their hopes of a blessed immortality. O yes, the gospel will triumph again; and the efforts of its en-I would also say a few words, before I proceed farther, with respect to the course which I intend to pursue in the present discussion. The subjects in dispute between me and the Socialists are, the tendency of Christianity and the tendency of Socialism. The Socialists charge Christianity with being a useless and mischievous system—with doing evil, and no good, wherever it spreads. I undertake to prove, on the contrary, that Christianity is neither useless nor mischievous; that it does not cause evil of any kind; that its tendency is to do good, and that wherever it is received and reduced to practice, that wherever it is received and reduced to practice, for the mere ulterance of American sentiment—for for the action demanded at their hands. of liberty, and the fire which lighted up his counte-nance as he grew warm in the discussion of his aniit does do good, and good or every kind. The so-cialists, in the next place, tell us, that 'Socialism will cure all the evils of society, and make mankind influence that no civilized nation could resist, or truly happy.' I undertake to prove that Socialism will do no such thing, but that, on the contrary, it down by the iron heel of despotism, and if the occato increase the evils of society, and make mankind more vicious and more wretched than they are.

The first subject of inquiry will therefore be, the would rejoice to lead them to the contest in described the contest in d to increase the evils of society, and make maining in the defend Irish independence, as he had lought more victious and more wretched than they are.

The first subject of inquiry will therefore be, the tendency of Christianity. In speaking on this subject I shall, of course, take nothing for Christianity in the contest in defendency of human rights and human freedom. He longed to see her shackles stricken off, and hurled but the System of Jesus Christ, as laid down in the New Testament. I am not the advocate of those imperfect modifications of Christianity, by which any particular sects may be distinguished. My business is with Christianity itself alone, as it is until the Christian typical section for a paceful movement, and for an American citizen, the gallant veteran paused for a moment, and the business is with Christianity itself alone, as it is until the christian fortivities. Who,' he would cure the evils of society; and that wherever it is received and reduced to practice, it does cure the evils of society, and make mankind truly happy.

It is recessary for me to be very necessary for me to be very necessa It is necessary for me to be very particular in against oppression, no matter who is the oppressor, calling the attention of my readers to this point: it and the current of my thoughts shall not be checked, and the current of my thoughts shall not be calling the attention of my readers to this point; it is here that the heart of the question lies. On this point, the Socialists are accustomed to use their uttyrant may not be pleased at my course. This point, the Socialists are accustomed to use their uttyrant may not be pleased at my course.

An incident occurred on Sunday last, in one o When we tell them that the Spanish Legion, or the invaders of South America, or the convicts sent off from time to time to Van Dieman's Land, were these temperance days is indeed most passing not Christians, they ask us, where is the standard of Christianity? By what criterion are we to judge who are Christians and who are not? Do they think seen to drive up to the residence of his family in a tent this contract of the contrac who are chiristans and who are not? Do they think seen to drive up to the residence or his family in a cab, so beastly intoxicated, so awful in appearance, Socialists, what is the standard of Socialism? By what criterion are we to judge who are true Socialists? What will they answer? 'Look at our ing was torn to pieces, and covered with dirt, while from the frightful gashes on his head, the blood works are the criterion by which to judge of our system, as well as to judge who are true Socialists.' Such a spectacle! such an object! to present itself system, as well as to judge who are true Socialists. Such a spectacle! such an object! to present itself If I were to say that the Socialists taught the doc- on the Sabbath-day at the house of a MOTHER! And System, as well as to judge who are true Socialists. If I were to say that the Socialists taught the doctrine of future punishment, they would cry, Quote the passage, quote from our authorized books. And if, instead of quoting from Robert Owen, I should quote from Johanna Southcote, would they not very quickly set me right? And if I were to say that the convicts who are sent off to Van Dieman's Land were all Socialists, and that the poor females who shut themselves up in nunneries, and hope to go to heaven by counting beads, were all Socialists, what would the Socialists say? They would cry out again, Quote the passage, quote from our authorized books, and to refer me to their authorized books; and if I could not prove from their authorized books, that the transported convicts and the superstitious nuns both professed Socialism, and acted in accordance with the social principles—if I could not quote passages from their authorized books inculcating or justifying superstition and crime, the Socialists would charge me with misrepresenting and slandering their system. And they would have a right to do so, and I should have no right to complain: I should stand convicted by them either of the grossest ignorance, or of a vile attempt to mislead and deceive the public.

Such a spectacle! such and boout a hob hous to house, and the house of a mornea! And the house a right to do so, and I should have no right to complain: I should stand convicted by them either of the grossest ignorance, or of a vile attempt to mislead and deceive the public.

Philadelphia Saturday Museum,

From the Gospel Banner. Printer's Luck.

Where property is the most exposed, the laws protecting it are always the most severe. On the same rule, where debts are the least accessible for collecting, honorable minds should be the most sport and cheerful in paying them on a single request. They should take no advantage of the circumstance that the creditor is far off, and cannot see them without costing more than the debt is worth. None but mean and dishouest souls would think of such a thing. On the contrary, fair men will say to themselves thus—as for Mr. A. whom I owe, he can see me, or I him, almost any day, and therefore delay is not so criminal; but as for Mr. B. the printer, he cannot come here; I will take no advantage of this circunstance, but make up for what to him might be the disadvantage of distance, by responding promptly to his call. This, honor requires.

And yet there is no class of bills so hard to be collected, as those of a printer—poor soul, who dollars, depending on these little dues to meet his payments of hundreds and thousands.

The other day, Brother Cobb, of the Boston Freeman and Visitor, had occasion to collect some money. He sent an agent into a town where there were bills due him to the amount of \$50. He spent two days, and two dollars by the way, and collected \$4,—that

due him to the amount of \$50. He spent two days, and two dollars by the way, and collected \$4,—that distant from the well. They had, it seems, run that was all! He sent him into another town with hills amounting to \$80,—he'was gone two days, bore his own expenses out and back, and collected in all, \$7.

The Bangor Democrat says—'The other day we sent bills to the amount of \$92 into one of the best towns in the county, and although the agent saw every person on his list, he collected but two dollars and fifty cents!'

Such is the fate of printers. How can they live

By all the collections we could make between February and May, we could call in enough to meet but about half our obligations due the middle of the latter month. By paying extra interest, we have got the balance postponed till the middle of July, beyond which there can be no indulgence. Now, our sole reliance is upon our subscribers and our agents, to exert themselves on our behalf. Will they see the reasonableness of this call, and help this matter? Let every one who owes us a science, not go to bed till he has taken it from his pocket, or borrowed it of a neighbor, and put it in the hands of our agent, or a post-master, to be sent to us forthwith, by mail. Don't neglect this!

At the late annual meeting of the Massachusetts Abolition Society in Boston-according to a report in the New-York Evangelist-

HENRY B. STANTON, Esq., said he did not rise to make a speech, but as he had another engagement, he wished, before retiring to meet it, to bear his testimony, as is customary in the Society of Friends. This was his simple object to-night. In looking over this assembly, his heart had been pained. There are in this nation, three millions of our fellow-beings, deprived of all their rights; and here, in the city of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, within the very sound of those old echoes of Faneuii Hall, not died away since our fathers lifted up their voices within its walls for freedom; on this Anniversary week, when so many are gathered to the city to talk over and devise plans of philanthropic and christian effort, few, comparatively, are found to turn in here and sympathize with the slaver. The anti-slavery cause has passed through some severe ordeals. He would be plain in this natter. When some individuals were disposed to ntermingle with the cause things that did not seem to belong to it, then a large and respectable portion of the persons engaged in the cause said they would separate themselves from the rest, and work in a manner in which they should be less encumbered. manner in which they should be less encumbered.

Many who had stood aloof from us said, that then
they would join us, and go along with us. We look
for their faces in this assembly, but we look in vain.
They are not among us. They have broken their
pledges to us, and have disregarded their obligations

But the testimony I wished to bear, said he, in few words, is this, that for one, sir, I have been disap-pointed in the promises of men from whom I had rea-son to expect better things.

Mr. Stanton said he was more and more impressed

with the importance of the political bearings of this question. These would leave their impress upon the public mind. He did, indeed, believe in moral suasion; but moral suasion, however good of itself was of no practical avail without action. And he would have not only ecclesiastical action, but political action also.

Testimonial to Miss Harriet Martineau. A subscription as a testimonial of respect to this eminent authoress has been commenced in London and Manchester, by some friends who are desirous of expressing their sympathy and esteem, and of giving some testimonial of the sense they entertain of the valuable public services rendered by her in various ways, and of the exalted motives which have uniformly influenced her conduct. We have no doubt that this opportunity of manifesting respect, admiration, and sympathy, will be welcome to many readers of her books, though they may not be personally acquainted with her, nor agree on every point with her opinions. The melancholy reflection that her state of health precludes literary exertion, will render her friends only the more anxious to offer, at the close of her public career, a grateful token of their conviction that her thoughts have sunk deep into many minds, and will bring forth fruits worthy of her own noble aspirations after truth and virtue.

Odd Fellowship.

It is true, it is not our special province to wage war against any other vice but intemperance; bu we deem it our duty to set our face against iniquity and sin of every name and nature, public or private, open or secret, and this we always shall do, without fear or favor. We have already had occasion to notice the formation, in some of our cities, of secret lodges, analogous, as there is reason to believe, with the old Masonic lodges, but stealing and clothing themselves with the recent honors of the temperance movement, in order to ingratiate themselves with the public. We did flatter ourselves that we had seen and heard the last of that combination, which, after a long struggle, was fairly put down by lega enactment; and though never an active anti-mason, we do not hesitate to cry aloud against the impudence of the old 'handmaid,' in daring to appear i public, and on so great an occasion, in spite of the statute against extra judicial oaths which was passed with the design especially to give a death-blow to that most dangerous combination.—Essex County Washingtonian.

From the Mercantile Journal.

Daguerreotype .-- Taking Colors. MR. EDITOR :- We are often asked, whether the olors are transferred or taken by daguerrectype. For the information of those interested, it seems desirable to correct the erroneous impressions that the colors of nature cither from the dress or complexion affect the colors of the picture. Such a desideratum has never been obtained in the slightest degree, and a series of experiments during three and a half years of assistation application have satisfied us that there are philosophical objections to such a theory. Whilst it may not be difficult for the unprincipled operator to deceive and handlest the instruction. humbug the ignorant, those who examine the subject, will learn that there are fixed laws in this, as in all science, established and settled beyond controversy. We will with pleasure demonstrate the facts to any who may wish perfectly to understand them, and h the time is not far distant when all engaged in this wonderful art will choose to disseminate correct in-formation rather than to make those unacquainted with it believe that a daub of carmine is the rosy tint of beauty, or a rusty copper smutch, flesh or color.

A. S. SOUTHWORTH & Co. 5 1-2 Trement Row.

There is a man in Cambridge, Mass, who cultivates quarter of an acro of dandelions for the Boston arket, and his crop, which is a rare one, yields him two hundred dollars annual income.

Hard Times. At a large sale to-day of choice bottled wines, some 20 bottles of Madeira brought three dollars per bottle, and three half gallon brought eleven dollars and a half per bottle.—N. Y. paper.

A regular game of fisticuffs was lately played in the streets of Winchester, Tenn. by H. L. Turney, Democratic member of Congress, and Dr. Fitzpatrick, Whig candidate for the Tennessee Legislature.

ITEMS.

Benevolence -An old man of the name of Guyot, lived and died in Marseilles. He

Price of Quiet .- The city of New-York pays the current year, \$212,000 for the the maintenance of watchmen. If half that sum was annually expended to elevate the moral condition of the lower classes, by providing schools, and means for religious improvement, the watch-force might in few years be reduced to one third of its present number. Intelligence and in such times, and at such a rate? Surely, they are religious principle are the cheapest tax, and the entitled to pity and mercy, if they cannot be allow- surest guarantee of the order and prosperity of a city.

Extraordinary Pedestrianism.—A gentleman on Tuesday last left Baltimore at 6 o'clock, A. M. and walked from thence to Bladensburgh, from Bladensburgh to Upper Mariborough to Washington, which he reached at ten minutes before 7 o'clock the same evening—thus walking a distance of 63 miles in less than thirteen consecutive Singular Case of Monomania .- The Vienna Journa

of Fashion states, with many piquant particulars, that a Russian Count of large fortune has, for a considerable time, travelled in the track of Mdlle. Fanny Elasler, without ever shewing or expressing a desire for a personal introduction, but merely for the pur-pose of having the pleasure to occupy the same apart-ments, and, if possible, to sleep on the same pillow which the divine Fanny has pressed, and for which he grudges no exorbitant price Steamship Acadia .- This favorite steamer perform

ed her late passage from Liverpool in eleven days twenty-three hours, running time, having been delayed six hours off Halifax harbor by fog. If we deduct this, and the time occupied at Halifax, (five hours,) from the passage as stated on her arrival, we shall have the results above for the time actually occupied Working People are the true Nobility .- Carlyle, in

his recent work, gives ulterance to the following no ble sentiment: 'All work, even cotton spinning, i noble; work is alone noble; be that here said and as serted once more. And in like manner, too, all dig-nity is painful; a life of ease is not for any man or any god. The life of all gods figures itself to us a me sadness-earnestness of infinite battle against infinite nothing. Kidnapping is on the increase in the West. The

Gazette contains a notice of a reward offer ed for the discovery of four children kidnapped in Pope co, Indiana. Two of the kidnappers were com-mitted and sentenced, and then pardoned by the Gov-Shot .- Mr. Donnelly, says the Louisiana Chronic

of the 27th inst., an overseer on Mr. Andrew Skill-man's plantation, on Thursday night, was called up out of bed, and shot by some persons unknown. Two bullets entered his abdomen, which, it is thought, will occasion his death.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a cote of 121 to 50, have rejected the bill to abolish cap-The late discussions have, we trust, thrown so much light on the subject, that human legislators will hereafter be cautious in their attempts to improve upon the legislation of God.[!!] -N. Y. Observer.

It is stated in the Zion's Herald, that William En erson of Malden, now in his eighty-fourth year, made during the past year, with his own hands, eight hun-dred and ninety pairs of shoes!

The London packets have reduced the price of pa sage to \$75, which is one half the rate that they charged two years ago.

A lad in New-York city, aged 17, was Wednesday evening playing with some boys, and while suddenly running, met a black man. The collision was of such force that he fell backwards and died. Erysipelas.-The Barre Gazette says this dise

prevails to an alarming extent in the town of Erving, Franklin Co. In one family, a mother and five children have been swept away within thirteen days. The Army and Navy Chronicle estimates the expense of the experiment upon the steamer Missouri, n regard to lateral smoke pipes, at \$10,000, and th

indirect loss at as much more. It may be announced, says the Rochester Demo crat of the 1st inst. as a fact not of every day occur-rence, that snow fell yesterday morning in sufficient quantity to be quite palpable on the ground for some minutes after it fell!

Artillery for Liberia.—The steamer Osceola brought down from Washington to Norfolk, Va. two beautiful brass pieces of artillery, (four poinders,) mounted and supplied with all the requisite apparatus. They are to be shipped off to Liberia for the defence of that

Late from Canton—Shortest Passage on Record—The ship Natchez, Waterman, arrived at New-York in ninety-tico days from Macao, being seven days later than the dates received by way of England. The Commercial says that the ship Sabina, some years ago, made the passage in ninety-five days, which was considered the shortest, previous to this vessel.

Remarkable Coincidence.-The Gloucester Tele graph says the brigs Amazon and Mexican sailed from that port in company for Paramaribo, Murch 4, and both arrived at that port in company, after a very

short passage of 21 days. Murder - Mr. Trimble, engineer of the steamer

Belle, of Pitsburg, was thrown overboard by a fireman, last week, near the mouth of the Ohio, and drowned The murderer was committed for trial at Louisville. The editor of the Lowell Courier has bit aport new and pleasant way of dissolving the Union. He says, that by simply transposing two letters in the words United States, we become United States at once.

A man in Apalachicola recently drank a quart of hiskey for a wager, and it killed him in tw The Hon. John Quincy Adams was born on the 11th of July, 1767, and consequently will be 76 years old in July next.

At the burning of a stable in Brooklyn, (at the Wallabout) Long Island, N. Y. on Friday last, twenty-four cows were burnt to death.

A Juvenile Pair.—A London paper says: 'A husband and wife attended Kendal market last Saturday, whose united ages, at the birth of their first child, amounted to only 27 years!' Upwards of forty cells in the Massachusetts State Prison are vacant. It has for many years heretofore been overrunning. The reduction in the number of criminals for a year or two past is attributed to the temperance reform.

Treasury of the United States, June 9, 1843.—The Treasury of the United States acknowledges the receipt of two hundred dollars for the credit of the government, in an anonymous letter dated June 7, 1843,

and post-marked ' New-York.' - Madisonian. Extraordinary Man .- A man by the name of Be oni T. Batchelder resides in Meredith, about twenty noni T. Batchelder resides in Meredith, about twenty-five years of age, who was born without legs, and with only one arm! He came up to the door of our office last week in a wagon, got out and came in as spry as any man. After finishing his business, he went out, got into his wagon, cracked his whip, and went off as smart as some men would go with four legs. Mr. Batchelder goes up or down stairs with perfect ease, and can even go up or down a common ladder with facility. His body is of about the middle stature, and with that, and the one arm which he has, he goes where he pleases with as much apparent ease as almost any man:—Belksap, N. H. Gazette.

Strawborries of ordinary quality are 3 cents a quart in Baltimore, and the best at 10 cents. New potatoes 75 cents a peck: squashes 50 a 75 cents a dozon.

Address to the Slaves

THE Address of the No. II, May 31, 1843; just pamphlet, by Oliver Johnson, hill. Price 6 cents single; 50 per hundred,

PIERPONT'S POEM

JUST published, by Oliver Joh the Anti-Slavery Poems of Jo plete. The contents of the volume Prayer of the Christian Sugitive Slave's Apostrople Slavery; Plymouth Rock; The Slavery; Plymouth Rock; The Abolitionists; Death of Charles Is the First of August; Prayer of Unchain the Laburer; Prayer for for the Constituents of J. Q. Adalive always; Off, in the Chilly N LOYD For sale as above. Price, 20 cents discount to the trade.

GARRISON'S POEMS

THE following are the commercial Mr. Garrison's Poems, ju Universal Emancie

age; To a Friend; Invocation Lines to Liberty; Song of the Infant; Hope for the East Liberty; Fourth of July; New Year's Day; May D To my Wife; To the same Benjamin Lundy; To the Leaving my Native Land; pists; Harriet Martineau; the Death of James Croppe Bible; The True Church; Freedom of the Mind; To inghoysen; Liberty for Al To Isaac T. Hopper; On For sale as above. Price, in pany

full bound, 37 1-2 cents; extra que

THE PERFECTIONIST.

A FEW setts (nearly complete) of the Pe ist, published in New Haven, Com, '35 and '36, may be obtained at 50 cm, applying at 25 Cornhill, Boston.

THE PRESENT.

The publication of a periodical with the commenced in July. It will appear numbers, containing thirty-two octave and will form a volume of three headred four pages annually. The subscription dollars a year, paid in advance. The PRESENT, as its name indicates.

flect the Signs of the Times. Its aid all movements which seem for and growth in Religion, Science, and swill seek to reconcile faith and free inquisible ty, order and progress to harmon and party differences by statements of unit ciples; and to animate hopeful efforts or advance the reign of heaven on earth. deavor to discuss the various questions uninteresting our communities, such as The Church Reforms, Social Reorganization tion, Universal Liberty, Human Rights ishment, Peace, Purity, Health, &c and candor; to encourage and note the spiritual and humane enterprises, to remove and suffering; to record discoveries and which promise to elevate man's connotices of native and foreign books, translations, by descriptions and crit creations, as well as by tales and poems authors, to unite beauty with trul pages are open to all who can exp tions with good sense and feeling. friendly contributors is requested. Commit may be addressed to William Henry Chan will thank those who may feel interested in odical, to act as agents in obtaining sub extending its circulation.

DR. BAYNES. SURGEON DENTIST.

OFFICE No 11-2, TREMOST ROW, Long experience in the practice of Denal ry has qualified him to judge of the dis-the Teeth in all their various stages, and it

mode of treatment. Artificial Teeth supplied of the purest mate inserted on the most approved principle, tures or wires, so as to aid materially in mastication without subjecting the patient i

consequences which so frequently esses whether have been set without care or attention to the me ture of the maxillary bone.

Specimens of work to be seen at the office for ticular attention paid to the management of the good of children's teeth. Treatment for the Tre downst. Persons visiting the city in want of Teethit

on Gold Plate, can have them accurately fitte r five hours' notice. May 19

PLACE WANTED,

GEORGE Turner, being out of employed be happy to receive any application.
Watter and Tender, or work in a house of the second of country. Apply at No. 38, Brattle street. THE TRICOPHEROUS,

OR MEDICATED COMPOUND, now acknowledged by the

I ly, to be the only remedy to to restore the hair that has falle to prevent grey hair; to cure and to pearance of scurf and dandroff from keep it in the most healthy, soft and gle free from all oily and greasy appearance virtues of the Tricopherous, or Medical are: 1st, Its bracing, strengthening, at perties. 2d, Its gently stimulatin skin. 3d, Its producing and enc-in the bulb or root, and particular receives the vessels and nerves, g to the hair. 4th, Its equalizing the fluids. 5th, Its freeing the skin fluids. 5th, Its freeing the skin fluids. 5th, Its freeing the skin fluids. 6th, And, its frequence of the fluid fl For sale at A. S. JORDAN'S, 2 Mil from Washington st.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to info seamen as may visit Boston, that he excellent Boarding House for their on temperature principles, at No. 5, & (first house below the Bethel Chu happy to receive their patronage. No pairs W spared on his part to make their situating less satisfactory. The rules of the house will be in sance with good ofder and the principles of not ance with good ofder and the principles of not sance with good of the sance with good No. 5, Sun Court Str

Boston, June 8, 1842.

Oakland.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR. CONNECTICUT. -S. S. Cowles, Ha New York.—Isaac T. Hopper, New York.—Isaac S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Ful. Ateles;—Thomas McClintock, Waterloo; Barker, Peru; R. D. H. Yardley, Ruskii

Barker, Peru; R. D. H. Tatuwij,
Hartshorn, Penn Yan.
PENSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Mileghany-bender, Markey James Fulton, Jr., Mc Williamstown; —Thoms Fulton, Jr., Mc Williamstown; —Thoms Fulterprise; —Thomas Hambleton, Ressellik; —Enterprise; —Thomas Hambleton, Cox. Hamarins Kent, Andrew's Bridge; —John Cox. Hamarins Kent, Andrew's Bridge; —John Cox. Hamarins (Ohio.—Charles Olcutt, Medina; —Abare G. Ohio.—Charles Olcutt, Medina; —Lot Holmes, Salem; —James Austin, Atwater; —Lot Holmes, Salem; —Jones A. Dugdale, Cortsville; —A. Brownships of the Medical Control of the Medical Onto the Medical Control of the Medical Control of the Medical C

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Remittances by Mail. A Postmaster may enrise money in a lotter to the publisher of a newspaper, and the subscription of a third person, and frank it letter if written by himself

To Agents who remit money hould always designate the persons to whom it is to be credited.